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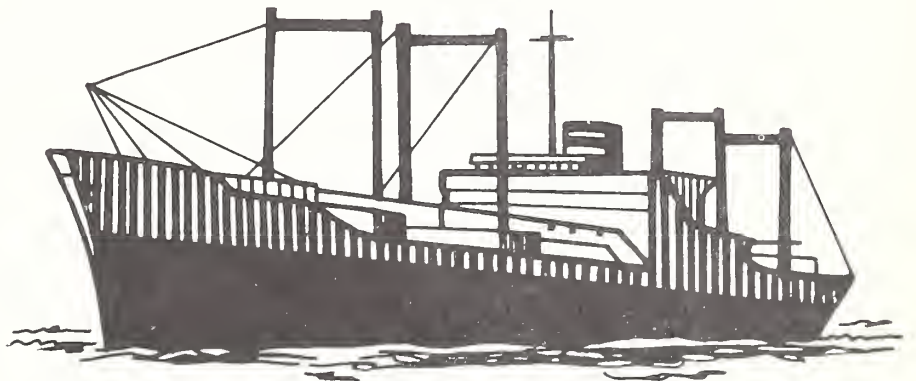
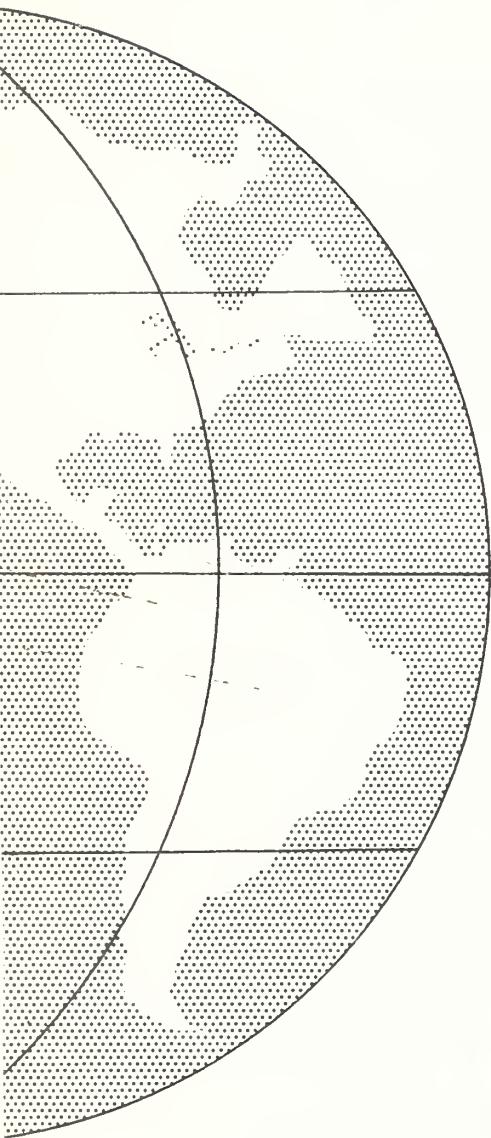
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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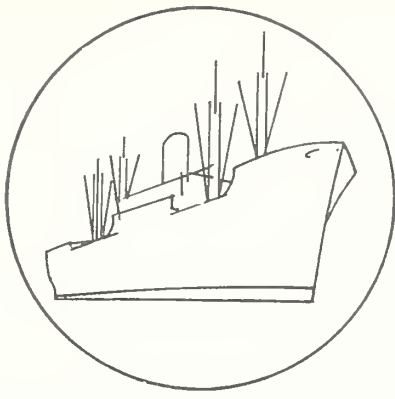
- Exports by Country, Calendar Years 1958-63
- Use and Limitations of Import Coverage Statistics
- Exports Compared with Production
- Trade Statistics, July 1963 and 1964

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

U.S. agricultural exports reached a record \$5.6 billion in calendar year 1963 compared with \$5.0 billion in 1962. ^{1/} Exports to Africa and Oceania were only slightly below those in 1962 while exports to all other major world areas increased. Europe, chief market area for U.S. agricultural products, remained so in 1963, but its share of the total declined to 42 percent in 1963 from 48 percent in 1958. Last year's exports to the European Economic Community (Common Market) increased slightly while those to the European Free Trade Association declined. U.S. agricultural exports to the European Soviet Bloc increased by more than one-third over 1962, chiefly because of larger P.L. 480 shipments to Poland and credit sales to Hungary. While Europe's role declined, Asia's role increased to a record \$1,750 million of U.S. agricultural commodities in 1963, one-fourth above 1962, and nearly three-fourths above the 1958 total of \$1,013 million. Thus Asia's share advanced to 31 percent last year from 26 percent 5 years earlier. Over the past 5 years, exports to Japan, India, and Pakistan have increased markedly. Those to Japan were essentially commercial sales for dollars and those to India and Pakistan were nearly all foreign currency sales under Title I of P.L. 480.

The export increases shown for Canada in recent years are somewhat misleading. Since 1960, U.S. agricultural exports to Canada have included growing amounts of intransit commodities placed in bonded storage in Canada. These are used to finish loading ships moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route for foreign ports. After subtracting the \$167 million of such intransit shipments from the total for Canada in 1963, shipments for consumption in that country amounted to \$429 million, about one-tenth above the 1959 total.

^{1/} U.S. agricultural exports attained an alltime high of \$6.1 billion in fiscal year 1963-64, 20 percent above the previous record of \$5.1 billion in 1962-63.

Latin America is the only major world area to register a decline in takings of U.S. agricultural commodities since 1958. This showing reflects the area's relatively slow economic growth and development. While exports to all of Latin America were down in 1963 from 1958, shipments to the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American Common Market were larger.

Exports to Africa in 1963, though down from 1962, were five times those of 1958, reflecting the emergence of many new nations on that continent. Exports to Oceania, though down some from 1962, continued to remain fairly stable.

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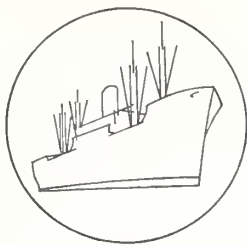
Import coverage ("foreign exchange cushion") statistics are a fairly recent development in foreign trade and economics. Now in greater use, import coverage statistics are determined by dividing the nation's holdings of gold and convertible foreign exchange by the average monthly import rate to yield the number of months of import coverage. While these statistics are useful in measuring changes in financial condition from year to year, they need to be used with other economic indicators in evaluating a country's relative capacity to finance imports. Both mechanical and conceptual considerations limit use of these statistics for analytical purposes. These limitations are discussed in the article.

* * * * *

Table 11 highlights the importance of the foreign market for individual agricultural commodities. Data are based on preliminary figures for fiscal year 1963-64 published in the September 1964 issue of this publication. Wheat, rice, and nonfat dry milk exports take the largest bites out of domestic output. Wheat farmers depend on export markets for 75 percent of their output, or 849 million bushels out of a production of 1,138 million bushels. Rice producers market 64 percent of their production overseas; manufacturers of nonfat dry milk sell 62 percent of their output overseas. Altogether, 20 commodities are analyzed.

* * * * *

Public Law 88-482, signed by the President on August 22, directs him to impose a quota on U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of cattle, goats, and sheep (except lambs), beginning with calendar 1965, for any year when imports would otherwise rise 10 percent or more above an adjusted base quota. The base quota is set by the law at 725,400,000 pounds. However, before each year begins, the Secretary of Agriculture will adjust this quantity up or down by the same percentage that he estimates the average annual domestic commercial production of these commodities during that year and the 2 preceding years is above or below average production for the 1959-63 period.



SPECIAL in this issue

WORLDWIDE MARKETS FOR U.S. FARM PRODUCTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1963

by

Dewain H. Rahe and Alex D. Angelidis 1/

U.S. agricultural exports to all areas in calendar year 1963 totaled a record \$5.6 billion compared with \$5 billion the previous year. The \$600 million gain over 1962 included larger shipments to all world areas except Africa and Oceania, which declined only slightly in 1963. Significantly, the increase was due primarily to larger dollar sales of wheat, cotton, vegetables, feed grains, rice, soybeans, animal fats, variety meats, and dairy products.

Exports in 1963 were 45 percent above the \$3,854 million level 5 years earlier (1958). The rapid gain in these 5 years has come from continued expansion of business activity in Western Europe and Japan and record holdings of gold and dollars in most countries of the industrialized world. Economic and financial strength in the industrialized economies permitted many of these countries to liberalize agricultural imports, especially from the dollar area. Exports in the latter part of 1963 were stimulated by large movements of grains -- especially wheat -- to Western Europe and the Soviet Union, areas that experienced poor crops. Flourishing economic activity and inflationary trends in Western Europe have encouraged U.S. agricultural export sales to that area.

The United States continued to have available for export abundant supplies of agricultural commodities at relatively low prices. In instances where U.S. commodities were priced above world levels, competitive pricing programs were made available -- especially for such commodities as cotton, wheat, feed grains, and rice -- to gain access to foreign markets. In addition, the United States maintained aggressive export promotion activities. American foods were shown in international trade fairs and mobile exhibits in many cities and at permanent U.S. exhibit centers in major cities such as Tokyo, London, and Milan. American marketing specialists and food technicians cooperated with foreign buyers, showing them how to mix and blend wheat, make cotton textiles, and process vegetable oils, to encourage potential foreign purchasers to buy more high quality U.S. farm products.

1/ Agricultural economist and international economist, respectively, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS. Note: Detailed country and country by commodity group export statistics are shown in tables 9 and 10.

Commercial sales for dollars accounted for 70 percent of total agricultural exports last year. Dollar sales rose to a calendar year record of \$4 billion in 1963 from \$3.5 billion in 1962, and equaled total agricultural imports for the first time in the postwar period. Shipments under Government-financed programs totaled \$1.6 billion, up slightly from the previous year.

Exports to Asia up One-Fourth from 1962; Other Changes Smaller

Gradual shifts have been taking place in the pattern of U.S. agricultural exports to the important world markets in the past 5 years. Although agricultural exports to Europe increased to \$2,344 million in 1963 from \$1,840 million in 1958, their share of total U.S. farm-product exports declined to 42 percent in 1963 from 48 percent in 1958 (table 1). Exports to Europe in earlier years accounted for over half of the total. Exports in 1962 totaled \$2,265 million. Last year 18 percent of these agricultural exports moved under Government-financed programs, including P.L. 480 Title I, foreign currency sales; Title II, donations; Title III, barter; and Title IV, long-term supply and dollar credit sales. (See Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, September 1964, for additional information on exports under Government programs.)

U.S. exports to Asia since 1958 have increased in absolute amount as well as in share of the overall total. In 1963, Asia took a record \$1,750 million, one-fourth above 1962 and nearly three-fourths above the 1958 total of \$1,013 million. The share of total U.S. farm-product exports that went to Asia in 1963 amounted to 31 percent compared with 26 percent in 1958. About 52 percent of these exports to Asia moved under Government-financed programs, mostly to the newly-developing economies. About 84 percent of the shipments under programs moved as P.L. 480 Title I sales for foreign currency. In recent years, exports for dollars to Asia, especially to Japan, have increased substantially.

While exports to Canada have been increasing in total in recent years, their share of U.S. exports of farm products has remained rather stable at about one-tenth since 1958. However, part of the Canadian figure includes data for grains and soybeans moving north for shipment through the St. Lawrence Seaway to be stored in Canada and used to finish loading ships en route from Great Lake ports to overseas ports. Exports to Canada in 1963 totaled \$596 million (including \$167 million of such intransit trade) compared with the 1958 total of \$344 million.

The share of U.S. exports of farm products to Latin America has declined gradually since 1958. Exports to Latin America totaled \$500 million in 1963 compared with \$544 million in 1958. Exports were \$438 million in 1962. The Latin American share of total U.S. agricultural exports declined to 9 percent in 1963 from 14 percent in 1958. This decline reflected to a large degree Latin America's relatively slow economic growth and development as well as the low level of that area's exchange reserves, which are needed to pay for commodities bought from the United States. Exports under Government-financed programs to Latin America have gradually increased in recent years, accounting for about 11 percent of total exports in 1963. A substantial part of the export drop occurred after 1962 when the United States embargoed most shipments to Cuba. While Latin America is predominantly an agricultural area, it nevertheless needs to import considerable quantities of food from other sources because of its rapid population growth and because most of its agricultural production is limited to tropical products.

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by major area and share of total, calendar years 1958-63

Area	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Europe.....	1,840	1,891	2,213	2,301	2,265	2,344
Asia.....	1,013	975	1,461	1,431	1,395	1,750
Canada.....	344	385	432	491	512	596
Latin America.....	544	503	482	491	438	500
Africa.....	70	160	194	281	374	351
Oceania.....	43	35	42	35	47	44
Total.....	3,854	3,949	4,824	5,030	5,031	5,585
-- Percent of total --						
Europe.....	48	48	46	46	45	42
Asia.....	26	25	30	28	28	31
Canada.....	9	9	9	10	10	10
Latin America.....	14	13	10	10	9	9
Africa.....	2	4	4	5	7	7
Oceania.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100

Since 1958 an African market for U.S. agricultural exports has gradually emerged. Exports to Africa in 1963 totaled \$351 million, slightly below the previous year's \$374 million but 5 times the 1958 level of \$70 million. Africa took 7 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in 1963 compared with only 2 percent in 1958. About 18 percent of the exports to Africa were under Government-financed programs, especially P.L. 480 Title I, sales for foreign currency. Much of this went to UAR(Egypt).

U.S. agricultural exports to Oceania have remained relatively stable since 1958, accounting for about 1 percent of the U.S. farm export total. Exports in 1963 totaled \$44 million compared with 1962's \$47 million and 1958's \$43 million. Most shipments have gone to Australia and New Zealand.

Exports to European Economic Community up Slightly in 1963

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) increased slightly in 1963 -- despite trade curtailing effects of the variable levies for some U.S. agricultural commodities, especially wheat flour and poultry meat. The increase in the past year's exports resulted from larger shipments to France and Italy while exports to the other member countries (Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany) declined somewhat (table 2). Exports to

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by country, calendar years 1958-63

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Belgium-Luxembourg	103	123	137	120	132	132
France.....	87	62	128	112	86	114
Italy.....	142	117	159	236	176	207
Netherlands.....	205	319	320	318	366	357
West Germany.....	285	305	355	371	391	361
Total.....	822	926	1,099	1,157	1,151	1,171

Greece and Turkey, which are associate members, are excluded. Belgium and Luxembourg comprise a customs union and, as such, are considered a single country in U.S. trade.

Exports to the EEC advanced to \$1,171 million in 1963 from \$1,151 million in 1962, due mostly to increases in cotton, vegetable oils, protein meal, vegetables, meat (mainly variety meats), and dairy products (mostly butter). These gains were offset somewhat by smaller shipments of feed grains, tobacco, oilseeds, poultry meat, and hides and skins. Most of the increase in cotton was taken by West Germany, France, and Belgium. A sharp decline in feed grains to West Germany and The Netherlands was offset somewhat by larger shipments to Italy. Last year's exports to the EEC contrasted with a value of \$822 million in 1958.

Exports under variable levies in 1963 totaled \$409 million compared with the previous year's total of \$447 million. This represented about 35 percent of U.S. exports to the Common Market. Exports of commodities not subject to variable levies totaled \$761 million compared with \$705 million in 1962.

Exports to European Free Trade Association Dominated by Britain's Purchases

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) totaled \$648 million in 1963, slightly below the previous year's total of \$666 million (table 3). EFTA consists of 7 full members, of which the United Kingdom is by far the leading one, accounting for 63 percent of U.S. exports to this area in 1963. Others are Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. Finland is an associate member. Exports declined to every EFTA member except Denmark, whose takings increased to \$77 million in 1963 from \$64 million in 1962. Declines in exports to EFTA were in wheat and flour, feed grains, fruits, and poultry meat. Somewhat offsetting these declines were increases for rice, tobacco, oilseeds (mainly soybeans), protein meal, vegetables, animal fats, variety meats, and dairy products. Exports to EFTA were at a 6-year peak for rice, oilseeds, protein meal, fresh vegetables, and animal fats.

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Free Trade Association:
Value by country, calendar years 1958-63

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Austria.....	21	18	25	20	23	12
Denmark.....	40	63	55	49	64	77
Norway.....	25	32	33	31	39	36
Portugal.....	10	7	15	20	24	15
Sweden.....	44	36	46	48	47	41
Switzerland.....	36	39	54	63	62	59
United Kingdom.....	409	425	510	431	408	408
Total.....	585	622	739	662	666	648

Exports to European Soviet Bloc Primarily for Poland

Agricultural exports to the European Soviet Bloc increased to \$139 million in 1963 from \$101 million in 1962 (table 4). The Soviet Union and Bloc Countries imported substantial quantities of U.S. agricultural commodities, mainly grains, in 1964 due to relatively poor harvests in both the Soviet Union and Bloc countries.

Poland has been, by far, the principal market in the Soviet Bloc for U.S. agricultural commodities. Poland, not subject to the same export control requirements as other Bloc countries, received agricultural commodities under Title I of P.L. 480, totaling \$47 million in 1963 compared with \$56 million in 1962. Shipments to other Bloc countries have been relatively small although they totaled \$38 million in 1963, up sharply from \$16 million in 1962. Forty-four percent of the exports to other Bloc countries went to Hungary; and the remainder, to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Latvia, Rumania, and USSR. Shipments to Yugoslavia -- not considered a Bloc member -- advanced to \$122 million in 1963 from \$86 million in 1962.

Latin American Free Trade Association An Important Outlet

In addition to the trade blocs that have emerged in Europe, there have also been significant country alignments in Latin America for trade and economic purposes. One such bloc is the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), established under treaties signed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay on February 18, 1960, and ratified on May 2, 1961. Colombia and Ecuador joined LAFTA in the latter part of 1961. The group is now becoming a significant force in foreign trade. The objectives of LAFTA are to reduce and eliminate tariffs and trade barriers among member countries but without developing common trade and commercial policies toward third countries. It seeks to eliminate tariffs and other obstacles to trade among member countries over a 12-year period. U.S. exports to LAFTA in 1963 totaled \$269 million compared with the previous year's \$244 million (table 5). Such exports have

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Soviet Bloc:
Value by country, calendar years 1958-63 1/

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Rumania .....	.6	1.2	.1	.3	.3	.1
Bulgaria	<u>2/</u>	.5	.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.1
East Germany .....	.3	.8	1.0	2.6	1.7	6.1
Czechoslovakia .....	.6	.9	.7	4.3	3.9	5.7
Hungary .....	.6	.5	.5	.6	.2	16.5
Latvia	0	0	.8	2.9	4.9	2.4
Poland and Danzig	79.2	60.7	131.1	63.9	84.5	101.1
USSR .....	.3	.1	1.9	15.2	6.1	6.7
Total	81.6	64.7	136.2	89.8	101.3	138.7

1/ Includes Estonia, Lithuania, and Albania in addition to the countries shown in this table.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Latin American Free Trade Association: Value by country, calendar years 1958-63

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Argentina	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.9	2.8	2.3
Brazil	40.1	46.3	44.2	112.2	94.5	102.0
Chile	14.4	10.5	21.8	34.3	27.0	21.8
Colombia	25.6	23.6	24.8	25.1	24.0	26.0
Ecuador	5.3	4.7	6.3	7.1	6.1	7.5
Mexico	106.3	61.5	55.9	60.1	63.4	83.5
Paraguay .....	.1	.3	.8	5.2	.4	4.3
Peru	22.3	18.0	18.5	25.5	22.4	19.6
Uruguay	1.2	15.9	23.6	5.7	3.7	2.0
Total	216.3	183.4	197.7	279.1	244.3	269.0

registered a 24-percent net gain over the past 5 years. LAFTA includes countries which produce both temperate-zone and tropical products. Substantial parts of the temperate-zone products originate in Argentina, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay and meet much of the import requirements of tropical areas such as Brazil and Chile. The LAFTA area has been becoming an important outlet for U.S. wheat, especially to Brazil under Title I of P.L. 480. Other important

U.S. exports are dairy products, vegetable oils, feed grains, and tobacco. Brazil and Mexico are by far the largest LAFTA outlets for U.S. agricultural products; other important markets are Colombia, Chile, and Peru.

Central American Common Market Small Outlet

The Central American Common Market (CACM) came into being with the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration that became effective June 3, 1961. The treaty was signed by Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras. U.S. exports to the CACM area totaled \$32 million in 1963, slightly above the level in 1962 and only \$4 million above the 1958 level (table 6). U.S. export commodities in 1963 included wheat, animal fats, dairy products, feed grains, and tobacco. These countries produce mainly tropical agricultural products and need to import temperate-zone agricultural products. The drawback, however, is that a substantial part of the agriculture in these Central American Republics is subsistence farming, which results in only a small demand for imported products. The goals of the CACM are similar to those of the EEC. They are to unify the member countries economically, with free movement of capital and labor within the area and a gradual elimination of internal tariff and other trade barriers. CACM aims to develop common commercial and trade policies and regulations for nonmember countries.

Ten Countries Take Six-Tenths of U.S. Exports

While U.S. agricultural exports go to over 150 destinations, 10 countries in 1963 accounted for 61 percent of the U.S. total. These 10 markets included both economically developed countries like Japan, United Kingdom, and West Germany and newly-developing countries such as India, Pakistan, and UAR(Egypt). These countries accounted for 68 percent of total dollar sales, and each took over \$100 million of U.S. agricultural products. Seven countries actually took over \$200 million of U.S. farm products (table 7).

1. Japan. Japan was the top market for U.S. agricultural exports in 1963, taking a total of \$651 million, up sharply from \$481 million in 1962. Exports to Japan have been increasing generally in the past 5 years, mostly due to rapid advances in economic activity in that country. Industrial production was 117 percent larger in 1963 than in 1958. Japan's rate of economic growth has averaged about 10 percent a year in this period. In addition, Japan's production of certain commodities in the past year was below that of a year earlier. This necessitated larger imports, especially of grains and oilseeds. Japanese consumers had larger incomes, continued to upgrade their diets in general, and specifically purchased more meat products, with the latter giving a substantial boost to that nation's livestock industry. U.S. exports of feed grains alone (for the livestock industry) increased by over \$30 million in 1963 from a year earlier. Japan was the top market for U.S. cotton, oilseeds, and hides and skins. In addition, it has become an important market for wheat and flour, tobacco, fruits, animal products, and dairy products. Last year, exports were at a 6-year peak for wheat and flour, feed grains, tobacco, oilseeds, and dairy products. The United States supplied about 30 percent of Japan's agricultural imports. Nearly all U.S. agricultural exports to Japan are raw materials for manufacturing or processing.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Central American Common Market:
Value by country, calendar years 1958-63

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Costa Rica	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.6
El Salvador	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.3	7.4	7.0
Guatemala	9.5	9.5	8.6	9.5	10.5	10.4
Honduras	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.5
Nicaragua	3.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	4.8	4.2
Total	27.6	27.6	26.1	27.9	31.2	31.7

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to the 10 leading (in 1963)
foreign markets: Value by country, calendar years 1958-63

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Japan	361	334	485	554	481	651
Canada	344	385	<u>1/432</u>	<u>2/491</u>	<u>3/512</u>	<u>4/596</u>
United Kingdom ...	409	425	510	431	408	408
West Germany	285	305	355	371	391	361
India	176	209	425	260	296	361
Netherlands	205	319	320	318	366	357
Italy	142	117	159	236	176	207
Pakistan	65	56	99	96	91	165
UAR (Egypt)	15	77	99	97	171	149
Belgium	103	123	137	120	132	132
Total (10)	2,105	2,350	3,021	2,974	3,024	3,387
Total (All)	3,854	3,949	4,824	5,030	5,031	5,585
-- Percent --						
10/All	55	60	63	59	60	61

1/ Includes \$30 million intransit commodities placed in bonded storage in Canada and used to finish loading of ships that have moved through the St. Lawrence Seaway.

2/ Includes \$70 million of such shipments.

3/ Includes \$90 million of such shipments.

4/ Includes \$167 million of such shipments.

2. Canada. Agricultural exports to Canada advanced to \$596 million in 1963 from \$512 million a year earlier. About \$167 million and \$90 million, respectively, were shipments of grains and soybeans for storage and eventual loading on vessels that move through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route to foreign ports (table 8). These shipments did not enter Canadian consumption channels. But even after allowing for these intransit shipments, Canada was still the second largest market for U.S. farm products. Canada was the top U.S. market for fruits and vegetables and a large outlet for cotton, vegetable oils, oilseeds, protein meal, meats, hides and skins, and a number of specialty products. A considerable part of the fruits and vegetables either consisted of products not produced in Canada or those shipped to the Canadian market during its off-season.

3. United Kingdom. Agricultural exports to the British market totaled \$408 million in 1963, the same as a year earlier. The United Kingdom was the third ranking export market for U.S. farm products. In earlier years, the United Kingdom was the No. 1 outlet, but its relative importance has declined. Despite somewhat weakened Commonwealth bonds, a number of Commonwealth countries have continued to ship substantial portions of their agricultural production to the United Kingdom because of preferential tariff treatment. Marketing practices established in the past also have helped to maintain a traditional pattern for British agricultural trade. Newly developing countries have found the United Kingdom an attractive market for their products.

U.S. exports of tobacco, oilseeds, vegetables, animal fats, and hides and skins to the United Kingdom increased in 1963 but were somewhat offset by declines in wheat and flour, feed grains, and fruits. In 1963, the United Kingdom was the top market for U.S. tobacco shipments -- \$122 million ---up considerably from \$84 million a year earlier. Exports of soybeans have increased in recent years, rising to \$15 million in 1963 from only \$4 million in 1958.

4. West Germany. Agricultural exports to West Germany declined to \$361 million in 1963 from \$391 million a year earlier, reflecting mainly a sharp drop in demand for feed grains, rice, fruits, and poultry meat. The decline in 1963 was the reversal of continued increases in the previous 5 years. A substantial part of the drop was due to higher duties as a result of the adoption of the EEC common agricultural policy's system of variable import levies. Moreover, West Germany did not have to import as much feed grains as in the previous year when production was sharply limited by adverse weather. U.S. exports of cotton increased to \$35 million in 1963 from only \$15 million a year earlier. A substantial part of this gain was due to more competitive prices, greater free world production, and a gain in EEC consumption. Exports of oilseeds improved because of a rapidly growing German livestock industry and the rapid gain in consumer incomes. Consumers throughout Western Europe have been up-grading their food purchases with more animal products, especially meats, as well as fresh vegetables and fruits. The variable levy severely hindered imports of U.S. poultry meat, and they declined 44 percent in 1963 from 1962. The United States share of the German agricultural import market in 1963 was about 15 percent.

Table 8.--U.S. exports of grains and soybeans to Canada used to finish loading vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route to foreign ports: Value by country, calendar year 1963 1/

Country	Wheat	Soy- beans	Rye	Oats	Barley	Corn	Total
-- <u>Thousand dollars</u> --							
<u>EEC:</u>							
Belgium	5,899	---	---	---	---	2,639	8,538
France	479	---	---	---	---	---	479
West Germany	2,579	1,644	99	---	243	1,066	5,631
Italy	---	---	---	163	4,370	4,801	9,334
Netherlands	16,629	9,936	2,819	344	878	18,666	49,272
Total EEC	25,586	11,580	2,918	507	5,491	27,172	73,254
<u>EFTA:</u>							
United Kingdom	2,983	4,296	317	---	793	23,427	31,816
Denmark	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norway	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Austria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Portugal	1,390	---	---	---	---	---	1,390
Total EFTA	4,373	4,296	317	---	793	23,427	33,206
<u>Other countries:</u>							
Spain	2,291	362	---	---	---	---	2,653
Poland	4,009	---	---	---	4,463	7,791	16,263
Nigeria	902	---	---	---	---	---	902
UAR-Egypt	10,539	529	---	---	---	432	11,500
Venezuela	1,905	---	---	---	---	---	1,905
Ireland	397	---	---	---	---	6,607	7,004
Madeira Islands	589	---	---	---	---	---	589
Turkey	1,607	---	---	---	---	---	1,607
Canary Islands	1,260	---	---	---	---	---	1,260
Mozambique	735	---	---	---	---	---	735
Brazil	192	---	---	---	---	---	192
Yugoslavia	3,206	---	---	---	---	408	3,614
Japan	---	5,697	---	---	---	---	5,697
Israel	---	4,444	---	---	1,232	---	5,676
Trieste	---	---	---	---	549	---	549
Total other countries	27,632	11,032	---	---	6,244	15,238	60,146
Total	57,591	26,908	3,235	507	12,528	65,837	166,606

1/ Values are estimated from quantities inspected by USDA grain inspectors prior to loading at Canadian ports. These values can be used to increase country totals for 1963 shown in this publication and in the trade-by-country supplement for 1963.

5. India. U.S. agricultural exports to India totaled \$361 million in 1963 compared with \$296 million a year earlier. They were a record \$425 million in 1960. India continued to be the top outlet for U.S. wheat, mainly P.L. 480 Title I sales for foreign currency. India also was the top market for U.S. rice exports, which totaled \$50 million in 1963 compared with \$31 million in 1962. Exports of cotton increased to \$43 million from \$37 million a year earlier. India continued to be extremely short of agricultural products because of its expanding population and slow rate of agricultural growth. Shipments under Title I of P.L. 480 accounted for about 5 percent of the calorie intake by the Indian people in 1963.

6. The Netherlands. U.S. agricultural exports to The Netherlands declined to \$357 million in 1963 from \$366 million a year earlier. Shipments of oilseeds, protein meal, feed grains, and hides and skins were smaller. The Netherlands has been an important market for U.S. farm products for many years. While much of the exports are transhipped to other nations, the Dutch import certain products to supplement their own production, especially of feed grains and oilseeds. U.S. shipments of wheat and flour in 1963 continued a decline that began in 1961. In 1962, the Common Market adopted a system of variable import levies. Effect of these levies was practical elimination of the Dutch market for U.S. flour.

7. Italy. U.S. agricultural exports to Italy increased to \$207 million in 1963 from \$176 million a year earlier. Substantial increases were noted in feed grains and protein meal, with smaller gains for wheat and flour, fresh fruits and vegetables, and dairy products. Exports under Government-financed programs to Italy in 1963 amounted to \$8.7 million (4 percent); almost all agricultural commodities shipped to Italy in earlier years were under such programs, mainly Title I of P.L. 480. Italy has been an important market for U.S. wheat, feed grains, cotton, oilseeds, protein meal, animal fats, and dairy products.

8. Pakistan. U.S. agricultural exports to Pakistan increased to \$165 million in 1963 from \$91 million in 1962. The increase resulted mainly from a substantial gain in exports of wheat and flour, which rose to \$121 million from \$46 million. Nearly all shipments to Pakistan moved under Food-for-Peace programs, mainly Title I of P.L. 480. Besides wheat and flour, Pakistan took large quantities of vegetable oils and fats, animal fats, dairy products, cotton, and tobacco.

9. UAR(Egypt). Exports to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) declined to \$149 million in 1963 from \$171 million a year earlier, reflecting a drop in shipments of vegetable fats and oils. Wheat and flour was by far the most important commodity, valued at \$115 million in 1963 compared with \$104 million in 1962. Other export commodities were feed grains, tobacco, animal fats and oils, and dairy products.

10. Belgium-Luxembourg. U.S. agricultural exports to the customs union of Belgium-Luxembourg totaled \$132 million in 1963, equaling the previous year's total. The country is an important market for U.S. cotton, feed grains, oilseeds, tobacco, oilcake and meal, fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and animal fats. The United States does not compile separate trade figures for each member of the union, treated as a single country.

Regional Trade Statistics

U.S. agricultural exports by country of destination for calendar years 1958-63 are presented in in table 9. Information for the 50 leading countries is presented in table 10, where country totals for the 6-year period are supplemented with selected important commodity groupings. These figures include both commercial (dollar) sales and shipments under Government-financed programs. Separate figures have not been compiled for either of these categories, whether arranged in commodity-by-country or country-by-commodity order.

U.S. agricultural imports fo calendar years 1958-63 will be included in a future issue. Commodity classification changes for 1963 have delayed compilation of the import data.

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,
specified calendar years

Country of destination	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Thousand dollars					
Greenland	7	8	1	4	0	1/
Canada (incl. Newfoundland & Labrador) ..	344,372	384,590	432,297	490,708	511,712	590,527
Miqueleon & St. Pierre Islands	20	34	21	44	63	34
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>						
Mexico	106,338	61,488	55,915	60,108	63,393	83,460
Guatemala	9,484	9,547	8,537	9,509	10,492	10,371
El Salvador	5,270	5,173	5,830	5,305	7,448	7,043
Honduras	3,955	3,638	3,745	3,956	3,689	4,520
Nicaragua	3,806	2,912	2,825	3,463	4,806	4,249
Costa Rica	4,990	6,420	5,234	5,616	4,814	5,587
Panama, Republic of	10,129	9,480	9,218	10,310	10,293	10,869
Cuba	145,116	132,307	88,591	9,666	331	15,236
Haiti	7,345	7,030	6,736	7,011	8,503	8,444
Dominican Republic	5,766	5,748	4,063	2,542	9,911	21,304
Colombia	25,565	23,603	24,754	25,087	23,977	20,031
Venezuela	83,611	80,304	92,208	89,626	64,914	67,653
Ecuador	5,303	4,696	6,343	7,133	6,110	7,549
Peru	22,910	17,991	16,479	25,406	22,366	19,614
Bolivia	3,312	3,050	6,127	8,228	9,466	14,396
Chile	14,401	10,532	21,802	34,291	27,011	21,840
Brazil	40,119	46,315	44,226	112,220	94,471	100,618
Paraguay	90	273	793	5,247	395	4,298
Uruguay	1,227	15,945	20,616	5,698	3,682	2,013
Argentina	902	2,589	1,790	3,886	2,810	2,776
Total Latin American Republics ...	499,099	458,042	430,898	434,368	578,999	438,771
<u>Other Latin America:</u>						
Bahamas	4,540	5,790	7,368	7,693	7,821	9,234
Barbados	970	1,182	1,718	1,976	2,100	2,027
Bermuda	4,481	5,193	5,169	5,276	5,547	5,425
Jamaica	8,832	8,479	10,127	10,787	11,715	14,633
Leeward & Windward Islands	1,240	1,150	1,128	2,112	1,835	1,855
Trinidad & Tobago	7,054	6,805	8,859	10,434	11,272	10,196
British Honduras	1,362	1,438	1,716	2,077	2,080	1,860
French West Indies	150	286	512	631	533	904
Netherlands Antilles	9,531	9,632	9,032	8,757	8,712	8,660
British Guiana	2,555	2,457	3,215	3,529	3,597	2,908
Surinam (Netherlands Guiana)	1,542	1,895	2,163	2,517	2,628	2,553
French Guiana	7	223	82	36	49	101
Falkland Islands	0	0	1	1	0	1/
Canal Zone	2,082	580	650	662	806	372
Total Latin America	543,445	503,152	482,638	490,856	437,692	499,999
<u>Europe:</u>						
Iceland	2,836	3,086	2,604	3,476	3,416	3,445
Sweden	44,408	36,424	46,486	46,330	46,844	40,800
Norway	24,801	31,835	32,806	30,696	38,877	35,515
Denmark	39,765	63,262	55,380	49,196	63,712	77,195
United Kingdom	409,273	425,434	509,826	430,629	407,554	408,028
Ireland (Eire)	16,493	16,637	19,658	21,672	36,802	24,099
Netherlands (Holland)	205,384	318,559	319,665	317,969	365,829	356,618
Belgium & Luxembourg	102,530	123,037	136,357	119,642	131,754	132,379
Unidentified Western Europe 2/	0	0	0	8	0	2
France	86,652	62,470	128,157	112,375	86,345	113,887
West Germany	285,464	305,222	354,905	371,200	391,131	361,433
East Germany	290	764	1,010	2,581	1,663	6,070
Austria	20,724	18,253	24,980	20,032	23,126	11,587
Czechoslovakia	558	851	655	4,273	3,896	5,685
Hungary	649	519	462	556	154	16,453

Continued -

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country of destination	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Thousand dollars					
<u>Europe - Continued:</u>						
Switzerland	36,471	39,407	54,121	63,018	61,554	59,103
Finland	11,154	10,324	12,523	14,818	16,734	19,290
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	324	2,904	4,886	2,364
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland & Danzig	79,215	60,698	131,086	63,859	84,538	101,098
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	262	142	1,903	15,180	6,128	6,705
Azores	64	146	29	51	556	91
Spain	144,418	89,922	113,100	154,266	98,733	122,453
Portugal	9,522	7,301	15,244	20,409	23,883	15,484
Gibraltar	1	22	10	186	1,028	143
Malta & Gozo	1,414	2,629	462	4,358	336	591
Italy	141,553	116,723	159,140	235,865	175,671	207,094
Free Territory of Trieste	1,275	930	3,056	2,351	444	1,747
Yugoslavia	94,657	102,008	34,136	86,649	86,396	121,615
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	24,385	15,796	16,983	34,025	17,973	28,640
Rumania	572	1,258	143	253	256	137
Bulgaria	20	548	52	6	6	91
Turkey	55,345	36,969	36,368	70,059	81,099	62,535
Cyprus 3/	---	---	---	---	3,621	1,290
Total Europe	1,840,155	1,891,176	2,212,711	2,300,892	2,265,145	2,343,947
<u>Asia:</u>						
Syrian Arab Republic	592	715	22,851	16,786	15,799	532
Lebanon	7,542	11,837	7,718	7,753	6,323	7,365
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	472	2,301	3,352	4,348	3,269	5,430
Iran (Persia)	3,926	5,197	11,550	18,339	27,848	25,613
Israel	53,617	55,179	56,575	54,340	58,005	65,797
Palestine	0	4	1/	22	2	10
Jordan	3,615	9,502	10,059	13,647	10,951	16,791
Kuwait	1,857	2,464	2,362	2,998	4,635	3,967
Saudi Arabia	6,166	5,613	7,043	8,371	10,155	13,519
Other Arabia Peninsula States	299	2,520	1,933	940	452	828
Aden	49	756	527	306	579	1,187
State of Bahrain	712	612	867	1,099	1,087	1,527
Afghanistan	1,790	2,483	639	5,162	139	3,290
India	175,949	209,073	425,250	259,799	296,149	360,579
Goa, Damao, & Diu 4/	---	---	---	---	0	0
Pakistan	65,295	56,450	99,014	95,777	91,000	164,854
Nepal	2	0	1	7	0	9
Ceylon	15,500	16,093	7,577	9,191	7,499	8,630
Burma	544	1,413	1,266	905	474	1,612
Thailand (Siam)	8,266	10,318	6,682	14,928	10,222	11,864
Viet-Nam	18,708	20,332	22,012	25,827	36,638	38,331
Laos	234	71	73	156	350	933
Cambodia	1,316	1,571	1,843	3,029	1,309	733
Federation of Malaya	1,190	1,159	2,803	5,631	7,327	5,608
Singapore, State of; Br. Borneo ...	3,359	4,024	7,005	6,542	5,732	6,039
Indonesia, Republic of	11,935	19,123	23,624	24,598	44,395	44,144
Republic of the Philippines	75,695	50,377	65,290	75,995	55,542	55,003
Macao (Macau)	10	61	441	588	252	520
Other Portuguese Asia	69	22	9	250	0	---
Other Southern & Southeastern Asia ..	30	17	21	30	1	1
China (including Manchuria)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	110,835	59,688	71,463	87,010	92,407	111,437
Hong Kong	25,314	35,263	46,437	51,464	42,255	43,089
Taiwan (Formosa)	52,366	53,556	58,367	71,005	72,257	79,009

Continued -

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Value by country, of destination,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country of destination	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Thousand dollars					
Asia - Continued:						
Japan	361,116	334,075	485,363	554,128	481,962	651,311
Kansei & Nanpo Islands	4,845	4,848	11,193	9,909	11,169	20,391
Total Asia	1,013,215	975,723	1,461,210	1,435,880	1,395,564	1,742,913
Australia & Oceania:						
Australia	34,050	25,236	33,433	25,900	37,095	35,896
New Guinea (Australian)	71	52	173	189	293	304
New Zealand & Western Samoa	7,510	8,217	6,740	7,394	6,707	5,103
British Western Pacific Islands ...	93	212	65	39	534	471
French Pacific Islands	367	284	457	801	579	1,012
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands.	975	879	931	952	553	1,059
Total Australia & Oceania	43,064	34,880	41,799	35,625	46,661	43,877
Africa:						
Morocco	10,435	12,411	16,364	48,412	33,786	36,559
Algeria	587	3,725	1,573	23,859	34,334	29,433
Tunisia	3,934	4,830	11,681	32,019	33,235	14,748
Libya	1,316	5,290	5,259	3,517	1,327	1,919
United Arab Republic - Egypt	15,275	77,382	99,137	97,135	171,218	149,265
Sudan	7	90	320	103	3,710	6,090
Canary Islands	1,379	4,183	6,758	5,200	3,533	3,358
Other Spanish Africa	199	302	406	79	103	136
Federal Republic of Cameroon	277	276	649	467	697	523
Other Western Equatorial Africa ...	77	77	30	132	48	112
Other Western Africa	1,516	5,532	2,350	2,354	13,353	12,484
Ghana	5,656	5,772	7,165	9,084	10,952	7,768
Federation of Nigeria	7,741	7,879	8,639	7,381	6,623	8,851
British West Africa & Sierra Leone.	630	625	518	523	616	1,226
Madeira Islands	133	486	675	493	691	761
Angola	650	746	1,148	1,360	1,700	2,018
Other Western Portuguese Africa ...	49	59	91	120	179	647
Liberia	2,975	3,919	3,875	4,688	6,963	7,808
Rep. of the Congo; & Ruanda-Urundi.	4,628	3,820	4,121	10,568	21,502	34,793
Somali Republic -	---	---	145	146	994	456
Somaliland (Italian Admin.) 5/ ..	32	14	---	---	---	---
British Somaliland 5/	33	0	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia (Abbyssinia)	216	3,781	2,369	2,857	2,777	2,744
French Somaliland	423	90	397	144	200	200
Seychelles & Dependencies	28	29	64	8	7	5
Mauritius & Dependencies	80	126	83	119	326	191
British East Africa & Tanganyika ..	392	550	443	6,796	8,522	2,546
Mozambique	1,540	1,107	1,564	2,449	1,624	1,980
Malagasy Republic	2	47	2	76	254	349
Republic of South Africa	9,118	16,091	17,393	19,991	15,035	23,621
The Fed. of Rhodesia & Nyasaland ..	422	606	571	601	615	516
Total Africa	69,755	159,755	193,510	280,723	374,546	351,109
Total all countries	3,854,033	3,949,318	4,824,187	5,029,732	5,031,403	5,585,406

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not available by countries.

3/ Prior to 1962 included in Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus.

4/ Prior to 1962 included in Other Portuguese Asia.

5/ Not separately classified beginning 1960.

Table 10.--- U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 2/					
Thousand dollars									
Total									
1958	3,854,033	732,837	98,615	466,018	655,869	354,394	173,567	215,704	24,174
1959	3,949,318	769,586	102,382	554,394	445,201	346,219	200,609	316,572	53,049
1960	4,824,187	1,026,174	147,537	515,115	980,335	378,443	186,280	361,339	45,362
1961	5,029,732	1,293,421	111,126	517,125	874,574	390,794	152,070	366,558	47,470
1962	5,031,403	1,133,865	152,697	788,092	527,866	373,390	204,527	428,354	90,996
1963	5,585,406	1,330,560	177,032	793,618	576,382	403,105	185,317	505,589	124,955
Japan (1)									
1958	361,116	71,963	98	39,421	117,370	10,410	1,294	71,881	82
1959	334,075	61,141	64	22,549	91,321	11,172	1,932	95,453	111
1960	485,363	59,481	16	12,659	215,147	17,324	3,048	104,803	51
1961	554,128	54,854	68	39,954	219,108	23,344	3,013	107,767	4,446
1962	481,362	59,188	20	73,009	110,462	22,125	2,953	111,737	326
1963	651,311	92,107	166	109,389	140,101	27,105	2,795	148,270	959
Canada (2)									
1958	344,372	402	1,878	18,181	28,181	2,467	12,474	26,743	9,064
1959	384,590	3,351	1,900	28,131	19,310	1,564	12,402	37,128	15,236
1960	432,297	12,989	2,335	31,055	44,867	2,396	14,112	42,020	11,200
1961	490,708	27,934	2,775	52,826	47,603	2,425	14,087	48,863	13,409
1962	511,712	27,415	7,274	76,134	46,702	1,712	10,421	62,078	19,859
1963	596,527	50,565	8,336	100,523	46,888	2,860	12,036	75,601	19,292
United Kingdom (3)									
1958	409,273	42,493	1,042	99,023	63,340	124,295	1,140	4,164	118
1959	425,434	33,250	2,286	125,848	32,980	111,212	1,767	8,928	1,979
1960	509,826	35,167	2,765	119,297	71,132	145,181	4,827	11,252	2,087
1961	430,629	27,618	4,129	89,632	53,011	129,409	2,890	8,579	613
1962	407,554	21,687	5,144	135,824	26,013	84,445	1,544	14,027	420
1963	408,028	15,799	6,978	88,221	25,492	122,189	2,449	15,131	466
West Germany (4)									
1958	285,464	36,306	1,607	30,636	48,681	59,946	6,128	22,958	670
1959	305,222	20,164	5,494	57,760	25,306	47,228	20,021	32,345	4,568
1960	354,905	11,440	2,938	52,631	75,785	50,105	27,603	38,084	4,556
1961	371,200	29,605	9,026	37,836	55,382	59,311	19,634	41,367	3,406
1962	391,131	11,834	10,534	75,236	15,036	63,417	7,679	52,568	8,615
1963	361,433	15,926	7,367	44,898	35,432	64,477	7,157	61,090	9,722
India (5)									
1958	175,949	144,070	116	6,977	11,366	2,923	56	0	0
1959	209,073	173,674	99	7,040	15,121	1,937	20	0	0
1960	425,250	272,299	49,418	8,777	88,374	488	20	0	1
1961	259,799	150,202	26,442	6,531	60,151	1,937	1,077	0	1
1962	296,149	206,452	30,799	3,506	37,170	2,564	42	0	67
1963	360,579	247,473	50,040	2,915	43,447	1,954	54	0	47
Netherlands (6)									
1958	205,384	15,544	532	76,777	11,788	11,567	1,358	33,476	968
1959	318,559	17,760	2,948	116,956	9,905	12,047	15,323	64,733	8,501
1960	319,665	19,164	3,241	94,137	32,429	21,080	11,566	64,480	7,350
1961	317,969	39,863	3,880	97,762	22,351	15,954	7,881	54,016	6,533
1962	365,829	29,274	2,437	136,093	11,916	16,123	4,351	66,648	16,715
1963	356,618	23,210	3,284	117,053	13,521	18,209	10,328	54,580	14,038
Italy (7)									
1958	141,553	22,081	21	2,488	59,074	5,809	9,154	2,162	4,481
1959	116,723	17,430	58	7,653	32,056	8,251	6,468	3,741	5,039
1960	159,140	26,607	240	3,792	76,652	4,245	1,492	10,274	2,685
1961	235,865	99,178	246	8,586	65,470	8,455	498	20,197	471
1962	175,671	11,452	6	41,240	39,895	12,834	741	30,839	491
1963	207,094	15,410	47	64,220	34,284	8,392	627	28,284	12,043

Table 10.--J. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years

	Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations 1/	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products 1/	Other 1/ 4/
Total										
1958	255,819	125,363	11,047	151,368	17,012	54,286	55,759	187,796	274,405
1959	240,062	145,390	15,078	176,182	35,855	58,708	62,807	132,957	294,267
1960	248,695	139,946	21,068	175,774	49,656	65,317	76,410	116,964	289,772
1961	271,816	124,409	11,770	181,214	67,270	65,692	86,153	134,008	329,262
1962	285,536	147,946	15,574	147,479	75,785	61,688	82,900	130,071	384,637
1963	276,171	172,726	21,534	172,259	56,849	86,547	74,577	181,480	446,303
Japan (1)										
1958	946	724	787	19,055	5	17	13,464	6,163	7,434
1959	856	513	1,235	21,000	23	39	14,584	3,708	8,374
1960	2,231	1,026	934	26,190	1	573	23,530	6,013	12,336
1961	5,866	963	787	29,422	54	160	29,690	6,363	28,269
1962	8,308	1,652	1,564	16,232	269	49	31,828	9,549	32,091
1963	7,496	2,954	2,084	23,018	2,536	5,606	30,277	12,264	44,182
Canada (2)										
1958	106,957	55,175	5,123	2,657	3,960	8,980	7,192	1,113	53,825
1959	112,405	57,423	7,149	2,304	3,038	10,781	10,298	1,206	60,964
1960	110,884	62,877	5,827	4,103	6,816	16,151	8,309	1,472	54,884
1961	115,054	58,073	6,331	5,015	5,247	21,718	10,640	2,044	56,664
1962	106,117	59,355	5,241	4,501	3,732	19,739	9,422	2,012	49,998
1963	110,171	57,730	7,262	4,377	3,061	30,439	6,076	1,908	59,402
United Kingdom (3)										
1958	20,028	4,141	3	21,183	0	1,486	2,317	37	24,363
1959	19,499	14,913	426	29,440	57	2,787	1,985	6,527	31,550
1960	24,859	17,443	832	35,874	1,043	8,654	2,457	685	26,251
1961	31,268	11,124	133	31,960	1,033	8,611	2,699	627	27,093
1962	33,804	17,003	844	33,911	1,053	7,701	1,938	432	21,764
1963	23,990	28,012	1,056	39,054	1,079	7,710	3,388	606	26,408
West Germany (4)										
1958	29,455	6,207	1,185	4,324	2,397	5,599	8,017	6,506	14,842
1959	18,906	7,163	975	10,392	13,521	7,382	9,744	4,805	19,448
1960	18,714	7,959	4,077	8,168	21,415	6,440	7,687	857	16,446
1961	22,392	7,770	202	9,575	36,655	7,080	9,412	362	22,185
1962	31,127	13,392	2,266	7,382	42,099	6,223	7,521	536	35,466
1963	24,307	14,382	2,844	7,454	22,153	6,948	4,741	2,712	29,823
India (5)										
1958	20	15	1	1	0	6	0	9,901	497
1959	27	18	5	16	1	4	0	10,414	697
1960	20	43	0	3	3	5	6	4,732	1,061
1961	21	203	2	28	4	14	5	8,970	4,211
1962	21	298	3	71	8	14	104	6,813	8,237
1963	137	117	3	116	9	46	28	9,920	4,273
Netherlands (6)										
1958	15,334	1,454	271	12,126	893	6,550	7,676	1	9,069
1959	11,129	2,525	961	20,204	1,742	7,133	8,028	1,847	16,817
1960	11,089	2,227	899	16,886	3,344	6,654	12,791	219	12,109
1961	15,579	3,174	703	17,272	5,674	6,866	8,246	226	11,989
1962	16,195	5,448	350	12,178	7,800	6,666	10,171	191	23,273
1963	16,893	6,284	928	15,149	4,910	8,138	8,231	6,325	35,537
Italy (7)										
1958	506	408	2	21,215	12	6	1,982	5,728	6,424
1959	943	393	0	21,803	2	8	1,409	4,649	6,820
1960	1,480	417	13	17,256	6	85	2,241	3,886	7,767
1961	1,651	583	100	14,459	203	147	2,981	4,611	8,029
1962	2,767	1,596	34	13,988	284	63	1,983	3,761	13,697
1963	3,022	3,931	22	10,979	689	123	2,521	10,283	12,217

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable: fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and: flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 1/ 2/					
		Thousand dollars							
Pakistan (8)									
1958	65,295	45,696	14,103	0	1,616	235	85	0	0
1959	56,450	36,335	7,602	5	2,092	766	8,206	0	0
1960	99,014	70,892	12,867	89	1,604	1,448	7,805	0	0
1961	95,777	70,057	6,765	78	1,492	1,816	10,968	0	0
1962	91,000	46,265	0	3,010	7,335	1,928	25,087	0	0
1963	164,854	121,155	8	299	2,594	2,255	28,684	0	0
UAR-Egypt (9)									
1958	15,275	2,122	0	0	0	5,777	7	0	0
1959	77,382	46,871	4,901	3,367	0	10,591	3,199	0	0
1960	99,137	73,545	48	3,264	0	8,683	4,649	0	0
1961	97,135	72,165	54	5,049	0	945	5,074	0	0
1962	171,218	103,720	13	20,245	0	8,595	23,598	0	13
1963	149,265	115,481	17	9,974	0	10,220	641	0	2
Belgium (10)									
1958	102,530	5,431	846	46,018	12,192	6,613	355	7,278	1,663
1959	123,037	5,617	2,296	57,721	8,382	10,362	228	10,100	3,346
1960	136,857	6,828	1,002	46,664	34,494	9,220	2,211	14,045	3,127
1961	119,642	12,594	1,873	42,080	18,634	8,319	575	11,979	3,516
1962	131,754	6,232	763	60,304	10,783	9,743	136	16,223	6,440
1963	132,379	7,309	2,062	48,420	12,712	9,337	200	15,437	7,580
Spain (11)									
1958	144,418	4	0	6,152	53,013	3,804	64,307	0	73
1959	89,922	0	0	9,941	21,813	4,820	43,523	0	1,846
1960	113,100	13,384	990	8,337	30,556	4	46,432	150	2,715
1961	154,266	64,574	90	25,039	24,770	2,358	23,572	15	3,068
1962	98,733	22,296	0	12,206	18	44	43,172	380	3,241
1963	122,453	5,835	0	52,173	251	1,259	24,660	2,503	16,362
Yugoslavia (12)									
1958	94,657	48,132	0	131	14,903	0	10,826	1	0
1959	102,008	61,420	19	819	18,787	0	11,635	0	116
1960	34,136	7,718	1,514	430	11,791	0	5,341	7	107
1961	86,649	50,062	649	134	15,778	0	9,430	246	41
1962	86,396	50,207	0	4,181	15,189	0	9,061	0	1,630
1963	121,815	77,716	0	7,670	14,165	0	6,407	0	4,079
France (13)									
1958	86,652	34	4	2,072	65,624	5,565	71	5,138	0
1959	62,470	5,702	40	1,627	28,819	4,255	220	8,280	851
1960	128,157	670	6	422	93,531	3,607	1,480	8,581	886
1961	112,375	10,833	1	311	71,060	4,462	71	6,388	2,348
1962	86,345	5,461	507	4,719	28,343	3,426	54	7,721	13,759
1963	113,887	11,141	633	1,298	35,608	3,800	93	10,048	18,137
Korea, Rep. (14)									
1958	110,835	35,096	333	16,832	32,456	0	2,444	6,327	6
1959	59,688	15,144	374	0	26,383	0	2,820	3,139	11
1960	71,463	25,745	0	655	27,692	0	2,083	3,290	0
1961	87,010	26,289	0	10,193	35,512	0	67	2,012	6
1962	92,407	30,185	0	11,487	34,263	0	160	2,238	0
1963	111,437	50,903	1	8,321	35,745	0	96	920	0
Brazil (15)									
1958	40,119	30,263	0	0	0	323	1,497	3	0
1959	46,315	41,257	0	0	0	0	15	1	0
1960	44,226	38,926	0	0	0	165	147	8	0
1961	112,220	105,682	0	0	0	11	50	2	3
1962	94,471	77,472	12	554	0	14	134	1	0
1963	102,018	82,164	0	46	0	9	167	1	0

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables and prepa- rations 1/	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products 1/	Other 1/ 4/
Thousand dollars									
Pakistan (8)									
1958	20	28	8	322	10	132	6	2,923	109
1959	19	43	2	735	14	104	0	361	164
1960	22	46	3	2,366	12	68	0	1,529	263
1961	12	145	0	2,713	6	36	6	1,016	667
1962	50	49	3	4,413	9	118	0	1,391	1,342
1963	118	141	19	4,207	45	105	0	3,471	1,753
UAR-Egypt (9)									
1958	26	31	4	6,340	26	5	0	693	239
1959	56	54	13	4,633	189	5	0	2,210	1,293
1960	48	30	10	4,515	462	15	5	1,578	1,885
1961	60	142	10	4,389	313	10	0	3,426	5,498
1962	47	696	10	6,153	235	10	2	3,970	3,911
1963	79	49	11	8,220	660	41	1	2,293	1,576
Belgium (10)									
1958	12,233	1,057	98	2,107	59	681	288	562	5,049
1959	9,862	1,511	343	3,434	82	509	708	1,949	6,587
1960	9,026	1,193	263	2,410	22	335	666	194	5,157
1961	10,527	1,152	155	2,033	81	500	486	226	4,912
1962	10,420	1,559	112	1,230	126	662	95	177	6,749
1963	11,046	3,297	211	1,627	90	661	138	4,987	7,265
Spain (11)									
1958	5	42	0	143	2	0	4	13,598	3,271
1959	0	1,537	0	770	427	9	1	3,172	2,063
1960	13	780	5/	2,999	0	3	285	3,809	2,643
1961	38	94	0	4,933	1	3	654	2,688	2,369
1962	390	696	1	5,746	95	56	553	4,146	5,693
1963	636	2,132	36	7,490	54	175	724	4,389	3,774
Yugoslavia (12)									
1958	0	0	0	4,880	0	1	1,860	13,718	205
1959	443	1,198	0	2,203	0	0	1,897	3,286	185
1960	561	609	0	1,129	0	2	706	4,065	156
1961	515	2	0	2,765	0	0	2,755	3,185	1,087
1962	413	4	1	336	0	2	1,182	2,598	1,592
1963	156	497	0	3,095	0	5/	373	4,260	3,397
France (13)									
1958	2,234	525	22	39	12	1,134	758	171	3,249
1959	3,574	2,013	160	993	12	894	225	53	4,752
1960	5,571	703	2,250	1,860	25	1,571	645	46	6,303
1961	6,602	681	278	554	93	2,889	862	44	4,898
1962	6,223	2,650	262	436	15	3,505	790	354	8,120
1963	9,271	5,163	334	990	50	7,768	795	42	8,716
Korea, Rep. (14)									
1958	36	661	1	1,666	15	58	280	5,423	9,201
1959	52	394	9	1,738	7	43	459	4,234	4,881
1960	29	308	8	1,864	9	21	370	3,687	5,702
1961	38	53	4	1,981	1	4	1,329	3,743	5,778
1962	45	155	7	2,556	2	40	1,143	3,186	6,940
1963	49	106	7	2,016	1	18	1,069	3,935	8,250
Brazil (15)									
1958	19	515	0	15	0	10	0	4,416	3,058
1959	28	1,345	2	15	1	3	0	1,012	2,636
1960	41	474	1	21	0	5/	0	1,949	2,494
1961	40	727	0	18	2	4	0	2,743	2,938
1962	26	2,440	0	11	2	0	0	7,854	5,951
1963	34	291	0	16	3	10	0	9,957	9,320

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and: flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 1/ 2/					
		Thousand dollars							
Poland (16)									
1958	79,215	20,346	1	12,347	25,003	0	6,579	835	0
1959	60,698	17,119	65	13,523	14,323	0	7,297	351	518
1960	131,086	75,802	1,100	23,990	15,537	1,233	6,217	0	548
1961	63,859	30,390	161	4,062	16,635	285	3,341	2,104	139
1962	84,538	29,371	3,003	14,687	20,524	0	7,550	479	0
1963	101,098	47,053	694	21,780	13,145	2,599	789	2,529	258
Mexico (17)									
1958	106,338	103	42	46,755	7	3,987	5,577	1,452	672
1959	61,488	372	69	5,067	14	6,297	610	690	690
1960	55,915	289	2,040	6,103	5	3,816	772	948	1,812
1961	60,108	866	726	6,444	1	4,687	7,259	733	1,335
1962	63,393	3,268	23	11,151	43	5,228	979	817	1,414
1963	83,460	3,666	255	29,426	23	4,477	664	640	807
Taiwan (18)									
1958	52,366	16,522	0	39	17,169	2,280	1,335	9,143	0
1959	53,556	15,938	0	0	20,379	1,752	601	8,468	0
1960	58,367	17,179	1,610	725	17,498	1,808	129	15,867	0
1961	71,005	19,888	282	591	26,088	2,438	522	14,047	5/
1962	72,257	19,688	0	1,775	30,643	3,086	1,054	9,317	15
1963	79,009	27,284	20	747	26,442	2,630	384	14,026	5/
Denmark (19)									
1958	39,765	1,855	86	11,904	1,627	8,302	147	10,542	861
1959	63,262	2,029	69	25,218	1,281	10,691	37	15,207	3,273
1960	55,380	405	102	15,193	3,275	9,152	117	18,232	2,456
1961	49,196	139	121	6,302	3,221	10,901	75	18,268	3,225
1962	63,712	151	256	10,755	2,048	11,598	55	22,009	8,420
1963	77,195	69	214	6,406	1,753	11,097	62	37,197	10,682
Venezuela (20)									
1958	83,611	13,375	33	79	166	39	2,856	258	375
1959	89,304	15,064	648	69	0	332	3,097	679	1,301
1960	92,208	15,637	1,021	83	0	1,486	3,297	742	602
1961	89,626	19,226	185	1,809	2,644	683	3,885	1,489	1,313
1962	64,994	12,203	125	1,040	79	761	3,008	1,600	796
1963	67,653	13,822	48	113	1,565	143	3,312	1,478	1,404
Israel (21)									
1958	53,617	12,723	21	13,141	2,965	198	1,916	8,343	0
1959	55,179	13,161	917	16,157	2,714	215	2,331	15,289	0
1960	56,575	14,616	1,271	17,802	2,276	333	4,168	13,603	386
1961	54,340	13,801	947	16,170	962	221	4,099	14,797	0
1962	58,005	19,809	865	15,843	1,516	379	5,339	11,010	0
1963	65,797	14 294	1,418	18,818	1,156	404	5,344	19,228	0
Turkey (22)									
1958	55,345	16,056	0	2,177	0	0	26,199	0	0
1959	36,969	621	704	0	2	0	30,443	18	0
1960	36,368	26,575	396	1,289	14	0	5,674	39	0
1961	70,059	63,217	1,373	473	4	0	2	33	0
1962	81,099	60,360	0	29	0	0	15,071	141	0
1963	62,535	31,990	0	1,909	12	0	20,817	1	0
Switzerland (23)									
1958	36,471	430	273	3,029	5,542	7,797	544	1,124	37
1959	39,407	561	133	2,960	5,798	8,688	471	1,253	102
1960	54,121	2,581	337	2,689	15,346	8,829	1,426	2,246	442
1961	63,018	12,013	536	1,970	14,757	11,073	20	1,358	263
1962	61,554	9,000	745	8,251	6,684	10,379	18	2,150	2,330
1963	59,103	10,681	979	4,250	9,122	9,450	359	1,299	924

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations 1/	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products 1/	Other 2/ 3/

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and: flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 2/					
		Thousand dollars							
Philippines (24)									
1958	75,695	20,026	8,520	5	11,595	2,804	400	207	572
1959	50,377	8,546	62	11	13,373	2,353	264	204	957
1960	65,290	12,655	1,046	7	21,293	785	299	223	1,016
1961	75,995	21,690	16	230	17,113	4,914	481	194	1,265
1962	55,542	13,104	4	69	20,936	7	332	19	690
1963	55,003	18,077	2	612	13,991	24	393	1,688	480
Indonesia (25)									
1958	11,935	24	5,400	22	4,518	1,159	13	0	0
1959	19,123	686	11,505	17	3,361	1,666	28	0	0
1960	23,624	6,056	9,854	8	6,694	129	4	12	0
1961	24,598	1,124	13,095	8	6,435	2,129	2	0	0
1962	44,395	3,838	30,094	31	6,281	2,067	21	2	2
1963	44,144	5,082	29,240	204	6,100	967	84	0	0
Hong Kong (26)									
1958	25,314	2,261	160	3	13,038	1,797	66	86	0
1959	35,263	2,560	228	2	16,165	2,923	207	743	0
1960	46,437	1,585	2,715	5	23,703	2,410	883	497	23
1961	51,464	1,610	2,028	33	24,193	4,342	1,727	631	11
1962	42,255	1,585	20	136	11,022	4,137	6,164	936	24
1963	43,089	1,865	21	3	12,836	5,340	3,525	181	49
Sweden (27)									
1958	44,408	3,354	269	2,077	11,618	9,518	188	0	2
1959	36,424	584	380	5,717	5,919	7,827	298	24	136
1960	46,486	816	469	1,273	12,256	13,801	206	39	51
1961	48,330	886	402	506	14,386	15,429	72	2	44
1962	46,844	511	558	1,171	9,477	13,046	456	39	172
1963	40,880	1,111	528	251	8,548	9,658	847	11	8
Viet-Nam (28)									
1958	18,708	3,743	580	754	51	2,942	458	0	0
1959	20,332	4,922	342	5	20	3,134	423	0	0
1960	22,012	4,317	2,019	3	2,036	2,204	53	0	0
1961	25,827	4,887	413	2	4,885	2,429	199	5/	0
1962	36,638	7,205	6,910	14	5,157	2,222	697	0	0
1963	38,331	4,349	0	2,467	6,797	5,540	2,763	0	0
Morocco (29)									
1958	10,435	2,032	6	5	1,767	50	3,069	558	0
1959	12,411	2,047	227	5	932	0	4,612	2,806	0
1960	16,384	5,348	600	0	1,444	38	5,731	1,313	0
1961	48,412	28,636	0	8,620	1,960	206	5,484	1,053	0
1962	33,786	20,164	0	3,471	1,654	219	2,907	1,503	0
1963	36,559	17,079	0	2	1,168	317	11,358	815	0
Australia (30)									
1958	34,050	0	0	0	9,190	21,633	755	0	0
1959	25,236	0	0	0	5,125	16,904	415	0	0
1960	33,433	0	33	0	8,916	16,558	1,147	3	223
1961	25,900	2	84	0	6,248	9,921	1,417	22	344
1962	37,695	8	146	5/	8,039	19,341	1,171	2	673
1963	35,898	9	167	0	8,855	16,107	2,136	10	859
Norway (31)									
1958	24,801	4,026	0	5,227	930	5,125	24	2,459	952
1959	31,835	6,889	0	7,988	622	4,738	19	4,961	829
1960	32,886	3,814	4	7,131	2,194	5,718	29	5,853	847
1961	30,696	5,157	90	4,061	2,108	4,992	15	6,495	468
1962	38,877	4,615	128	8,268	1,523	6,138	14	7,975	1,906
1963	35,515	2,456	89	7,482	1,516	5,135	78	7,136	2,658

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products	Other
		1/						1/	4/
Thousand dollars									
Philippines (24)									
1958	776	1,218	7	1,236	15	877	145	24,246	3,046
1959	1,031	1,595	22	1,276	2	225	421	16,379	3,656
1960	1,203	1,621	28	1,244	2	246	262	19,272	4,088
1961	2,351	2,054	34	1,514	0	133	125	20,377	3,504
1962	1,779	986	19	1,266	6	157	85	11,075	5,008
1963	2,733	1,256	51	1,181	41	392	166	8,824	5,092
Indonesia (25)									
1958	33	37	10	55	2	17	0	606	39
1959	62	47	4	68	5	2	0	1,627	45
1960	53	60	8	49	11	5	0	626	55
1961	60	46	0	46	5	13	0	1,451	184
1962	28	39	7	26	17	123	0	1,568	231
1963	25	22	2	38	22	95	0	1,807	456
Hong Kong (26)									
1958	2,408	795	35	30	163	84	8	1,064	3,316
1959	3,830	994	31	68	2,257	357	12	922	3,964
1960	4,767	942	40	59	2,200	567	20	1,026	4,995
1961	5,036	1,031	46	262	3,203	689	3	1,096	5,523
1962	7,145	1,123	77	138	2,760	470	0	859	5,659
1963	7,134	1,175	94	150	2,750	460	27	966	6,513
Sweden (27)									
1958	11,813	1,643	327	109	10	1,345	544	11	1,580
1959	9,785	1,916	602	84	6	783	610	129	1,624
1960	10,672	2,360	1,047	22	15	849	897	14	1,699
1961	9,610	3,061	300	8	17	926	709	26	1,946
1962	12,967	3,615	1,350	42	5	826	330	9	2,270
1963	10,036	4,195	1,663	2	26	994	553	90	2,359
Vietnam (28)									
1958	263	109	3	1	16	87	3	8,964	734
1959	172	89	0	8	18	75	0	9,084	2,040
1960	163	175	5/	12	4	51	0	9,833	1,142
1961	100	133	5/	0	4	12	0	11,362	1,396
1962	94	236	0	1	0	1	0	11,421	2,678
1963	79	205	0	75	1	5	0	10,981	5,069
Morocco (29)									
1958	116	22	10	1,051	0	4	0	1,446	299
1959	89	14	2	1,106	0	1	1	444	125
1960	163	30	3	1,399	0	0	0	138	177
1961	73	115	6	1,076	0	5	0	640	538
1962	44	136	0	1,397	0	0	0	1,029	1,262
1963	125	9	0	1,399	0	0	13	568	3,706
Australia (30)									
1958	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	3	2,453
1959	5	126	6	4	0	0	6	4	2,641
1960	106	607	834	16	643	1	170	20	4,156
1961	238	2,179	303	8	285	16	156	11	4,666
1962	290	1,140	593	13	75	52	34	33	6,085
1963	108	1,544	870	27	83	10	95	64	4,954
Norway (31)									
1958	4,786	163	266	96	0	44	13	0	690
1959	3,721	274	261	103	0	49	117	13	1,251
1960	4,586	604	258	146	0	28	57	1	1,616
1961	4,418	487	68	222	0	70	87	3	1,955
1962	4,755	989	304	225	3	35	80	13	1,906
1963	4,715	999	533	186	2	126	133	5	2,266

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 1/ 2/					
		Thousand dollars							
Congo, Rep. (32)									
1953	4,628	2,446	13	0	0	1,100	3	0	0
1959	3,820	2,007	32	0	0	444	7	1	0
1960	4,121	1,687	154	0	0	37	69	5/	0
1961	10,568	4,132	2,208	30	0	358	3	0	0
1962	21,502	5,520	3,909	385	0	1,577	156	0	0
1963	34,793	7,282	4,775	3,579	124	2,391	437	0	0
Algeria (33)									
1958	587	95	0	4	114	278	0	0	0
1959	3,725	2,836	0	0	136	340	2	0	0
1960	1,573	757	63	0	0	270	0	59	0
1961	23,859	21,650	36	776	26	255	0	0	0
1962	34,334	23,132	0	2,844	12	76	1,446	0	0
1963	29,433	20,901	1	0	85	18	4,182	0	0
Greece (34)									
1958	24,385	8,861	1,100	5,778	60	0	14	48	38
1959	15,796	6,926	1,076	4,040	13	0	16	0	114
1960	16,983	5,814	612	5,668	970	0	657	1	76
1961	34,025	10,038	518	8,455	361	1	4,762	0	149
1962	17,973	4,747	228	6,157	277	0	1	0	364
1963	28,640	6,333	618	9,456	95	11	4,844	2	553
Colombia (35)									
1958	25,565	6,167	1	482	6,534	77	1,004	52	0
1959	23,603	7,481	1	241	1,176	44	4,988	41	3
1960	24,764	8,777	600	0	0	3	5,949	61	1
1961	25,087	9,489	1,386	2,962	0	37	372	190	0
1962	23,977	9,894	58	19	93	57	2,862	205	0
1963	26,031	9,015	55	62	644	38	4,184	12	1
Iran (36)									
1958	3,926	1,210	1	1	0	0	84	0	0
1959	5,197	581	14	5	0	0	877	0	0
1960	11,550	3,278	721	2,680	0	0	1,814	1	0
1961	18,339	11,078	52	912	0	0	2,671	0	0
1962	27,848	14,657	8	332	8	0	7,148	5/	0
1963	25,613	12,962	12	328	0	0	7,362	1	0
Ireland (37)									
1958	16,493	1,414	14	522	591	10,546	0	0	428
1959	16,637	235	37	3,853	214	8,341	5/	0	739
1960	19,658	53	41	3,610	1,080	10,761	1	0	340
1961	21,672	187	54	5,212	454	11,964	1	0	314
1962	36,802	707	56	11,052	792	18,871	0	0	1,607
1963	24,099	535	132	5,072	245	12,814	7	0	1,335
S. Africa, Rep. (38)									
1958	9,118	1	51	0	4,151	40	54	4	0
1959	16,001	6,384	972	0	2,454	135	57	4	0
1960	17,393	31	2,751	31	6,857	75	429	0	0
1961	19,991	4	5,909	32	7,599	293	130	14	0
1962	15,035	15	6,176	35	4,164	31	109	8	0
1963	23,621	5,798	8,721	50	3,478	2	55	1	0
Chile (39)									
1958	14,401	2,212	121	0	1,309	316	132	2	0
1959	10,532	2,619	628	0	1,171	251	1,505	0	0
1960	21,802	4,529	2,032	323	9,596	766	1,011	5	0
1961	34,291	14,677	1,116	948	5,972	1,372	4,032	1	0
1962	27,011	13,933	1,069	174	129	2,107	5,119	5/	0
1963	21,840	6,217	955	1	3,494	1,676	1,749	0	0

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations 1/	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Wairy products i/	Other 1/ 4/
<u>Thousand dollars</u>									
Congo, Rep. (32)									
1958	93	128	44	0	1	12	0	75	713
1959	111	125	34	4	2	6	0	94	953
1960	132	319	17	0	72	280	0	565	789
1961	432	344	42	1	109	164	0	941	1,504
1962	321	771	38	1	1,033	341	22	4,203	3,220
1963	88	1,017	5	2	1,945	84	17	9,808	3,239
Algeria (33)									
1958	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	86
1959	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	247	103
1960	4	0	3	57	0	0	0	164	196
1961	4	3	0	0	0	27	0	641	441
1962	12	738	0	0	0	0	0	1,257	4,817
1963	41	6	0	76	0	0	0	1,932	2,191
Greece (34)									
1958	5	31	0	158	76	6	328	6,199	1,683
1959	16	360	0	78	238	6	213	1,476	1,224
1960	38	31	0	368	289	3	367	609	1,480
1961	18	20	0	449	369	4	82	606	8,193
1962	15	148	1	231	890	9	298	935	3,672
1963	31	1,017	0	335	2,213	12	249	822	2,049
Colombia (35)									
1958	101	123	1	1,944	2	17	16	3,954	5,090
1959	173	101	4	2,275	0	7	265	1,013	5,790
1960	92	138	17	2,214	1	10	86	1,419	5,396
1961	65	1,031	8	2,650	8	10	79	2,262	4,538
1962	35	305	5	2,233	13	9	37	2,266	5,886
1963	130	173	34	1,616	43	33	63	2,854	7,074
Iran (36)									
1958	155	180	21	1,147	61	41	44	524	457
1959	187	92	16	2,621	59	25	0	435	285
1960	250	253	16	1,802	69	52	9	388	217
1961	82	93	9	2,024	31	10	3	752	622
1962	84	218	6	3,014	5	6	1	867	1,494
1963	84	50	2	3,139	7	10	1	762	893
Ireland (37)									
1958	2,060	99	0	29	0	1	17	12	760
1959	1,792	170	59	154	0	0	21	2	1,020
1960	2,640	73	122	15	0	23	13	7	879
1961	2,379	67	54	254	2	4	4	13	709
1962	2,376	304	17	32	3	0	6	22	957
1963	2,584	341	75	53	1	0	5	20	880
S. Africa, Rep. (38)									
1958	167	584	24	2,412	10	16	30	162	1,412
1959	135	662	46	3,479	0	3	0	256	1,414
1960	152	541	50	4,080	5	21	14	314	2,042
1961	164	531	23	2,825	29	16	8	307	2,107
1962	120	529	33	744	25	5	5/	290	2,751
1963	129	868	60	1,369	140	14	1	418	2,517
Chile (39)									
1958	86	65	10	47	6	9	4	8,518	1,564
1959	54	124	12	399	5	3	40	2,468	1,253
1960	100	153	13	117	13	7	39	1,406	1,692
1961	155	301	11	372	42	6	21	1,580	3,685
1962	127	98	1	445	17	1	0	1,694	2,097
1963	32	79	5	333	9	7	0	3,888	3,395

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and: flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 1/ 2/					
		Thousand dollars							
Dominican Rep. (40):									
1958	5,766	1,134	0	8	79	14	57	5	4
1959	5,748	1,549	0	8	0	45	48	17	1
1960	4,063	1,457	0	8	0	1	31	6	0
1961	2,542	417	0	32	47	3	24	5	0
1962	9,911	1,395	806	199	24	78	52	8	0
1963	21,304	2,515	5,703	85	0	102	203	16	1
Nansei Islands (41):									
1958	4,845	1,006	123	5	16	269	156	3	0
1959	4,848	863	777	13	13	275	163	216	0
1960	11,193	1,830	3,483	277	6	73	264	928	0
1961	9,909	1,544	2,039	2	945	222	267	666	0
1962	11,169	1,850	3,384	3	27	157	339	1,076	0
1963	20,301	2,117	11,133	130	38	209	563	1,128	0
Peru (42)									
1958	22,310	7,901	6,539	1,307	0	176	89	0	0
1959	17,991	10,585	46	16	17	134	2,163	0	0
1960	18,479	8,113	4,368	154	130	0	917	1	4
1961	25,466	14,291	441	769	494	0	2,474	0	9
1962	22,366	11,197	168	221	147	0	3,056	2	20
1963	19,614	6,697	201	385	167	0	594	2	29
Finland (43)									
1958	11,154	3,227	0	1	2,957	2,742	5	0	0
1959	10,324	1,127	0	315	2,728	3,955	0	0	0
1960	12,523	0	0	57	4,067	2,858	274	818	0
1961	14,818	747	0	3	3,843	4,722	2	0	0
1962	16,734	0	40	3	1,269	5,822	3	2,718	0
1963	19,290	331	51	1,091	2,140	5,503	4	2,502	0
Jordan (44)									
1958	3,615	1,574	2	1,053	0	821	2	0	0
1959	8,508	5,807	4	1,539	0	997	8	0	0
1960	10,059	7,321	46	1,466	22	997	10	0	0
1961	13,647	11,633	195	147	0	870	7	0	0
1962	10,951	8,687	13	18	0	1,177	638	0	6
1963	16,791	13,538	15	1,495	0	676	553	0	31
Hungary (45)									
1958	649	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0
1959	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	462	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
1961	556	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
1962	154	0	0	5/	0	0	0	13	0
1963	16,453	7,885	0	5,960	0	0	0	1,030	1,131
Portugal (46)									
1958	9,522	847	0	3	2,837	3,600	3	1	15
1959	7,301	1,751	0	3	603	3,208	3	4	122
1960	15,244	5,046	1,032	4	3,466	4,641	1	0	0
1961	20,409	10,898	0	7	3,728	3,617	3	0	9
1962	23,883	14,578	0	9	1,283	4,511	2	5/	19
1963	15,484	3,446	964	9	1,739	3,158	2	1	13
Cuba (47)									
1958	145,116	14,119	39,907	3,998	3,738	0	4,006	3	2,785
1959	132,307	15,294	35,013	1,878	2,250	0	4,214	1,252	2,332
1960	88,591	12,906	14,288	1,136	3,648	0	3,914	2,277	1,338
1961	9,666	241	0	25	0	0	23	0	0
1962	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	15,236	0	0	0	0	0	5/	0	0

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables and prepa- rations 1/	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products 1/	Other 1/ 4/
Thousand dollars									
Dominican Rep. (40):									
1958	577	623	482	411	29	174	1	183	1,985
1959	513	536	15	489	17	127	0	249	2,134
1960	324	419	15	439	15	88	0	149	1,111
1961	233	323	7	431	5	51	0	122	845
1962	705	1,333	21	642	280	158	212	673	3,325
1963	906	2,193	41	446	725	235	69	1,906	6,158
Sansei Islands (41):									
1958	145	234	9	331	29	94	3	1,579	843
1959	163	284	10	263	31	167	15	686	889
1960	209	239	10	514	32	157	17	1,797	1,357
1961	237	251	11	393	54	129	3	2,159	987
1962	328	349	21	240	107	212	10	1,938	1,128
1963	362	447	16	326	186	410	26	2,020	1,190
Peru (42)									
1958	639	464	50	773	103	159	4	2,196	1,910
1959	338	342	52	1,360	110	96	0	1,152	1,580
1960	380	263	50	870	70	51	60	762	2,286
1961	523	346	78	1,734	112	73	7	1,528	2,587
1962	754	521	65	1,623	129	73	2	1,551	2,837
1963	989	575	82	1,894	366	81	10	3,763	3,779
Finland (43)									
1958	2,042	80	0	23	0	0	26	1	50
1959	1,539	21	179	184	0	0	16	0	260
1960	3,482	73	264	101	0	0	82	2	445
1961	4,276	116	31	9	0	24	92	5/	953
1962	5,345	99	260	8	2	17	122	9	1,017
1963	5,191	199	251	48	3	53	49	2	1,872
Jordan (44)									
1958	16	11	1	0	0	6	0	72	57
1959	6	10	4	0	0	4	0	15	114
1960	7	6	1	0	1	2	0	51	129
1961	10	38	1	0	5/	3	54	344	345
1962	19	27	2	0	0	3	26	167	168
1963	33	25	2	0	2	6	20	133	262
Hungary (45)									
1958	0	0	0	419	0	0	80	0	6
1959	0	0	0	264	0	0	239	0	16
1960	0	0	0	343	0	0	94	0	15
1961	0	0	0	309	0	0	215	0	27
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	64
1963	0	0	0	147	0	0	264	0	36
Portugal (46)									
1958	3	6	0	0	0	2	106	1,805	294
1959	4	17	0	1	0	20	17	1,193	355
1960	5	14	0	46	0	1	94	518	376
1961	3	8	0	47	0	62	34	1,345	648
1962	10	130	5/	8	0	23	0	1,317	1,994
1963	5	1,390	1	1,063	0	25	5	2,257	1,406
Cuba (47)									
1958	8,045	17,849	468	23,818	276	12,003	482	2,202	11,417
1959	5,176	16,172	212	22,712	228	11,393	438	2,587	11,156
1960	1,307	8,438	745	19,672	19	6,405	50	1,005	11,443
1961	251	128	0	5,027	0	37	0	1	3,933
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331
1963	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	2,579	12,649

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable, fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and: flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 2/					
Thousand dollars									
Tunisia (48)									
1958	3,934	2,549	4	0	0	341	0	0	0
1959	4,830	4,356	1	0	0	56	0	0	0
1960	11,681	10,237	603	223	0	265	0	0	0
1961	32,019	25,934	841	4,426	0	34	0	0	0
1962	33,235	24,960	0	3,539	0	374	2,273	0	0
1963	14,748	8,947	350	0	228	445	3,682	0	0
Jamaica (49)									
1958	8,832	2,336	63	877	340	41	44	0	23
1959	8,479	1,893	50	726	144	43	152	1	27
1960	10,127	1,371	470	727	628	151	171	0	14
1961	10,787	1,102	773	602	537	459	53	0	11
1962	11,715	1,226	1,028	861	155	523	56	0	17
1963	14,633	1,077	1,642	1,004	222	1,043	44	0	9
Bolivia (50)									
1958	3,312	2,418	326	0	0	0	3	5	0
1959	3,050	1,250	0	0	358	0	246	5	0
1960	6,127	4,002	210	0	886	1	244	8	0
1961	8,228	5,719	337	0	657	0	277	10	0
1962	9,466	7,092	7	0	751	0	86	8	0
1963	14,396	7,450	10	0	787	0	304	11	4
E. E. C. 6/									
1958	821,583	79,396	3,010	157,991	197,359	89,500	17,066	71,012	7,782
1959	926,011	66,673	10,836	241,717	104,468	82,143	42,260	119,199	22,305
1960	1,098,724	64,709	7,427	197,646	312,891	88,257	44,352	135,464	18,604
1961	1,157,051	192,073	15,026	186,575	232,897	96,501	28,659	133,947	16,274
1962	1,150,730	64,253	14,247	317,592	105,973	105,543	13,161	173,999	46,020
1963	1,171,411	72,996	13,393	275,889	131,557	104,215	18,405	169,439	61,520
E. F. T. A. 7/									
1958	584,964	55,591	1,670	127,777	92,239	161,360	2,273	18,290	1,985
1959	621,916	47,286	2,872	178,552	48,911	148,037	2,696	30,377	6,441
1960	738,923	48,897	4,893	160,780	112,093	189,672	6,608	37,622	5,883
1961	662,310	57,132	5,319	113,719	97,675	175,683	3,083	34,707	4,622
1962	665,550	50,986	6,831	177,201	50,438	134,268	2,099	46,200	13,266
1963	647,792	33,562	9,777	110,029	50,469	163,115	3,951	60,775	14,751

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and : prepa- : rations :	Vegetables : and : prepa- : rations : 1/	Nuts : and : prepa- : rations :	Animal : fats and : oils :	Poultry : meat :	Other : meats and : products :	Hides : and : skins :	Dairy : products : 1/	Other : 1/ 4/
Thousand dollars									
Tunisia (48)									
1958	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1,029	7
1959	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	399	17
1960	5/	2	0	0	0	0	17	324	10
1961	3	70	0	0	0	0	1	512	198
1962	4	51	0	0	0	0	0	1,730	304
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	793
Jamaica (49)									
1958	405	507	5	197	362	815	6	371	2,438
1959	303	543	5	224	372	740	7	229	3,020
1960	417	690	16	238	311	951	0	346	3,626
1961	473	700	8	355	300	1,264	0	474	3,676
1962	410	879	11	80	400	1,267	6	557	4,239
1963	457	962	4	207	488	1,336	1	1,202	4,936
Bolivia (50)									
1958	22	28	3	113	0	7	0	229	158
1959	25	39	2	884	0	3	0	124	114
1960	19	21	1	412	0	3	0	120	200
1961	20	42	3	615	0	5/	0	244	304
1962	28	148	2	326	2	15	0	317	684
1963	28	106	1	990	1	2	0	2,244	2,458
E. E. C. 6/									
1958	59,762	9,651	1,578	39,811	3,373	13,970	18,721	12,968	38,633
1959	44,414	13,605	2,439	56,826	15,359	15,926	20,114	13,303	54,424
1960	45,880	12,499	7,502	46,580	24,814	15,085	24,030	5,202	47,782
1961	56,751	13,360	1,438	43,893	42,706	17,482	21,987	5,469	52,013
1962	66,732	24,645	3,024	35,214	50,324	17,119	20,560	5,019	67,305
1963	64,539	33,057	4,339	36,199	27,892	23,638	16,426	24,349	93,558
E. F. T. A. 7/									
1958	44,689	8,684	730	22,945	4,229	3,205	4,185	2,866	32,246
1959	40,576	19,936	1,849	30,820	6,480	4,020	3,433	8,260	41,370
1960	48,303	23,793	2,798	36,561	8,642	9,740	4,871	1,455	36,312
1961	53,289	18,349	825	33,166	8,298	10,083	4,929	2,182	39,249
1962	62,164	25,507	2,889	35,557	8,109	8,865	3,041	2,153	35,976
1963	48,815	38,671	4,093	42,910	5,565	9,236	4,615	5,558	41,900

1/ Includes food exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

2/ Feed grains: Barley, corn, oats, and grain sorghums, excluding products.

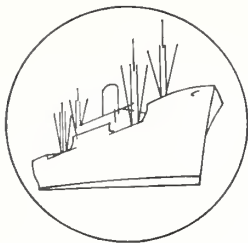
3/ Excludes essential oils which are included in "other".

4/ Other commodities: Mainly feeds and fodders, field and garden seeds, coffee, hops, essential oils, sugar and related products, and live animals.

5/ Less than \$500.

6/ The European Economic Community (Common Market) includes the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, West Germany, and Italy.

7/ The European Free Trade Association includes the United Kingdom, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and Portugal.



SPECIAL in this issue

THE USE AND LIMITATIONS OF IMPORT COVERAGE STATISTICS

by

John P. Bogumill 1/

Use of import coverage (or "foreign exchange cushion") statistics as an aid in assessing a country's general external economic health has increased recently. (See fig. 1.) U.S. exporters, Government officials and agricultural producers may use these statistics as an indicator of a foreign country's potential to import commercially U.S. agricultural, and other, products. These statistics measure a country's gold and foreign exchange reserves as the number of months' imports they could finance, or it expresses reserves as a ratio of annual imports. The foreign exchange cushion is an improvement over other measures formerly used (e.g., the absolute level of gold and foreign exchange reserves) in that it moves in the general direction, at least, of relating external resources to requirements. That is, it relates foreign exchange reserves to import performance. These statistics are also easily computable and readily understandable economic indicators.

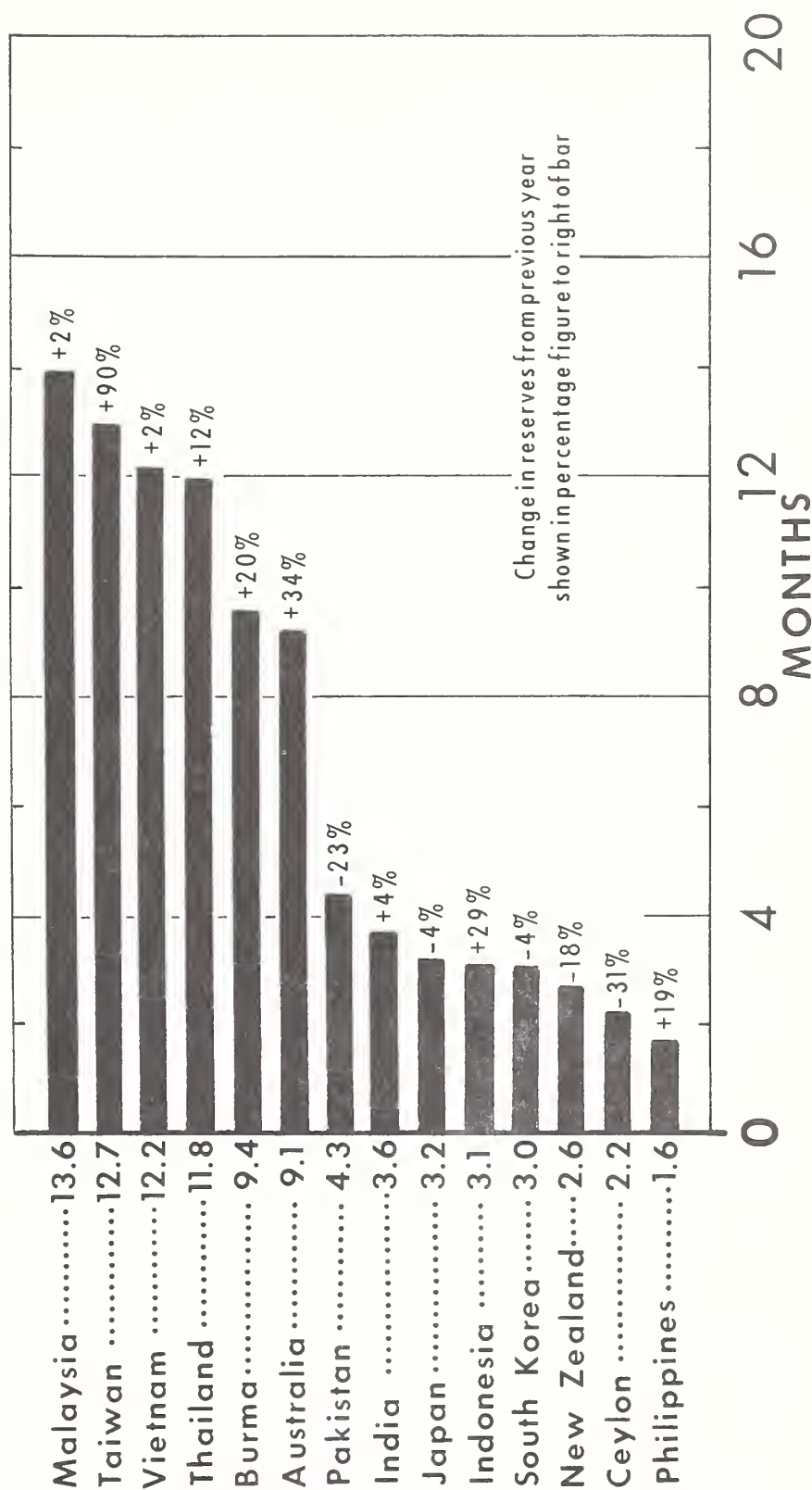
Import coverage statistics are useful in measuring changes in financial conditions from one year to the next, but they need to be used in conjunction with other economic indicators in evaluating a country's relative capacity to finance imports. For example, South Viet-Nam's reserve position is considerably better than Japan's, when judged merely by months of import coverage; but, based on other information, Japan is a better potential customer than South Viet-Nam. In the case of Taiwan, reserves increased 90 percent during the past year, indicating that it is a growing potential market. A more extensive review of the external financial situation of Taiwan confirms this assessment.

Import coverage statistics are computed for various countries and are published at irregular intervals in staff papers and research papers of such agencies as the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and some private concerns such as the First National City Bank of New York. None of the agencies publishes the statistics in regular periodical issues, however. Economists, Government officials, exporters, and others working in the general field of international trade may make frequent use of these statistics as a handyguide to a country's external economic condition. The U.S. Department of Agriculture uses them in connection with background research undertaken to determine the feasibility of instituting various food export

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THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CUSHION

Number of Months' Imports that Current Exchange Reserves Could Buy



BASED ON LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS
JUNE 1964, INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

programs in developing nations under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480). Experience with import coverage statistics has revealed certain limitations of applicability.

The import coverage (or foreign exchange cushion) statistics are generated in the following manner: A nation's record of imports is determined for the preceding 12-month period and the average monthly rate of imports is computed on this basis. 2/ The nation's holdings of gold and convertible foreign exchange are determined, and this figure is divided by the average monthly import rate to yield number of months of import coverage. The utility of these statistics for analytical purposes is limited by both mechanical and conceptual considerations.

Mechanical considerations. Non-recurring disequilibrating events may inject a bias which shows up in the level of reserves. Such situations are most likely to occur in countries with foreign trade oriented economies, especially developing nations. A developing nation, for example, may receive a large, one-time transfer payment which boosts reserves above normal levels; or a natural calamity, such as a crop failure, may force a sudden drawdown of reserves. Foreign exchange cushion statistics are seldom adjusted to compensate for such unusual occurrences nor are they seasonally adjusted.

Calculation of the average monthly import rate by the simple method outlined above does not allow for current trends and developments having rather predictable effects. For example, if a nation's imports have been steadily increasing over the past year and are expected to continue increasing, it becomes misleading to base the future monthly rate of imports on a past average. The investigator may know of important trade policies or agreements, not yet implemented, which are likely to affect imports; but, there is no easy way to incorporate this information in the computation of import coverage statistics.

The limitations noted above are not unique to import coverage statistics. The data could be seasonally adjusted, and trends could be projected. Any attempt, however, to incorporate special information about trade policies, etc., would require a subjective evaluation of its relevance and result in a consequent loss of mathematical precision. The presence of mechanical defects argues for improvement in calculation of the statistics rather than against their use. These considerations are secondary, though, to the conceptual difficulties which arise in the use of these statistics.

Conceptual considerations. It is necessary to begin with some agreement as to the purpose of official gold and foreign exchange reserves. 3/ It might be assumed that such funds are held primarily as a reserve to pay for any future excess of imports over exports, just as a householder will hold a bank account to pay for purchases not covered by his current income. Similarly, within

2/ The implication is that future import performance will be about the same as past performance. At least it is assumed that this is implied, since the import coverage statistics are generally used as an indicator of present or potential external economic conditions.

3/ Official reserves are those controlled by the central bank or exchange authority; this definition excludes holdings of commercial banks.

the context of the specific problem of assessing a nation's potential to import U.S. products, it may be assumed that the countries with the highest levels of reserves in relation to imports (i.e. the most months of import coverage) are better prospective customers because of greater ability to pay. ^{4/} However, examination of the existing international monetary system leads one to a different view of the purpose of official gold and foreign exchange reserves. The relaxation of exchange controls, which has occurred over much of the world since the end of World War II, makes it possible for exporters to extend international credit with comparatively little risk of personal loss. Most important trading countries have developed institutions to provide their exporters with guarantees against many of the risks involved in granting credit to importers abroad. For example, the Export-Import Bank performs this function for U.S. exporters. Financial institutions with world wide connections allow exporters to dispose of commercial paper with relative ease. Importers may have access to money markets in countries with convertible currencies. The well developed commercial banking systems of England and the United States, with their elaborate and efficient network of international connections, make London and New York key centers for obtaining trade credit, thereby facilitating the settlement of trade balances. Thus, from the point of view of the exchange authority, the transactions motive for holding foreign exchange reserves becomes relatively unimportant.

Countries use official foreign exchange reserves primarily to compensate for disequilibria in their balance of payments and secondarily, over the very short term, to intervene in the foreign exchange market to keep exchange rates within prescribed margins. That is to say, reserves are used as a buffer, to isolate the domestic economy from external disturbances of an economic sort or to permit certain influences to act within the domestic economy free of external pressure. The adequacy of reserves must be judged not in relation to historical import levels but rather must be measured against the nature of the disequilibrating forces, real or potential, which they may be called upon to counteract. These forces may be classified in 4 main groups: (1) seasonal disturbances and/or business cycles, (2) structural changes, (3) domestic policies inimical to balance-of-payments objectives, and (4) destabilizing speculation. Instances of the first 2 types may occur in the country being considered, or abroad. In the case of domestic disturbances of the first type, for example, the exchange authority buys or sells foreign exchange against local currency in order to maintain the exchange rate within narrowly fixed limits during periods of disturbance known or believed to be temporary. In the second and third cases, the exchange authority will buy or sell reserves to balance the nation's external accounts while the economy adjusts to structural changes (e.g., a change in foreign consumer demand for the country's exports) or will use reserves to finance an external deficit while politically desirable domestic policies are allowed to operate to produce results such as full employment, economic growth, and price stability. The last case, destabilizing speculation may occur in connection with any of the first three, especially when the remedial action called for in each case is delayed or is inadequately applied; or speculation may occur for any of the many nebulous reasons that affect confidence in the

^{4/} It has been demonstrated empirically that the demand for U.S. agricultural products does not rise proportionately with a rise in foreign exchange reserves, especially in the upper ranges. See Goolsby, O. Halbert, Foreign Gold and Exchange Reserves: Current Situation and Long-Term Trends. ERS-USDA, May 1964.

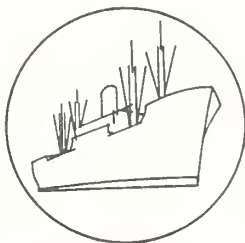
status quo. In any event, when destabilizing speculation occurs, exchange reserves are used to buy local currency in order to discourage belief in any permanent impairment in the external value of the currency.

A nation which finds itself in any of the 4 situations indicated above may have available to it resources, in addition to official reserves, to counteract disequilibria in the balance of payments. Such resources may take the form of international credit arrangements; e.g., standby credits extended by international lending institutions or by foreign commercial banks, foreign aid, or central bank "swap" arrangements. 5/ The sum of these resources, including reserves, is international liquidity. Some of the additional types of liquidity are not, however, precisely measureable since they may be attended by varying degrees of conditionality. To the extent, then, that a nation has available to it this additional liquidity, the level of reserves, as measured by months of import coverage, loses some of its significance. Reserves come to be seen as only one of a number of resources which may be brought to bear on the problem of isolating the domestic economy from external disequilibria. Indeed, the level of non-reserve type liquidity may be most important to the specific issue of assessing import potential.

To conclude, import coverage statistics, when used alone, are not an adequate indicator for assessing external economic position or for the more specific task of determining potential for the importation of U.S. agricultural products. They need to be supplemented by other, possibly more pertinent, economic information. For example, information on historical balance-of-payments performance may give some indication as to whether a current change in the level of external economic activity is cyclical or secular; information as to total international liquidity available to the country will more nearly equate potential resources to potential needs; domestic economic data may indicate something about forces which underlie, and perhaps cause, balance-of-payments disequilibrium.

Import coverage statistics may usefully contribute, however, to the making of temporal comparisons for a particular country. If import coverage improves over a certain period, it may indicate that a country has successfully reduced import levels and/or has earned enough additional foreign exchange to be able to maintain or increase present import levels. If we also know, for example, that import regulations have not been made more restrictive and/or discriminatory trade arrangements have not been extended, and that external liquidity other than reserves has not been impaired or reduced, then an increase in months of import coverage may indeed be indicative of increased import potential. Import coverage statistics can, with some improvement in computation (e.g., seasonal adjustment), be an extremely useful analytical tool when used in conjunction with other economic data.

5/ So called "swap" arrangements are bilateral short-term credit arrangements between central banks. These have achieved some importance among the industrialized nations and were used to support sterling in March 1961 and early 1963, and to assist Canada in mid-1962. The U.S. Federal Reserve System has reciprocal "swap" arrangements with 10 foreign central banks and credit in excess of \$1 billion equivalent is available to the United States through this mechanism. Some smaller nations have concluded such arrangements on a more limited basis.



Export Highlights

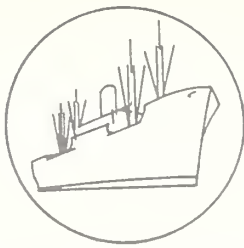
EXPORTS COMPARED WITH PRODUCTION

A large part of U.S. agricultural production is marketed overseas. It is estimated that 80 million acres were used in 1964 to produce crops for export, up 27 percent from 1962. This is equivalent to 1 out of every 4 acres harvested in the United States. Moreover, exports in fiscal year 1963-64 represented about one-sixth of cash receipts from farm marketings. The export market is much more significant for individual commodities. In fiscal year 1963-64, three-fourths of U.S. wheat output was exported; about two-thirds of the rice; three-fifths of the nonfat dry milk; over two-fifths of the dry edible peas, tallow, soybeans, and hops; around a third of the rye, cotton, and dried prunes; over one-fourth of the lard, dried whole milk, and tobacco; one-fifth of the cottonseed, raisins, and dry edible beans; and one-sixth of the grain sorghums and barley grain. About one-tenth of the flaxseed and corn production was marketed overseas. (However, in terms of farm sales, corn exports were equivalent to 23 percent.) The commodities listed in table 11 represent over three-fourths of the value of agricultural exports in 1963-64.

The relative importance of the overseas market to American agricultural producers has been increasing in the past few years. Last year's wheat exports equivalent to three-fourths of production contrasted with an average of two-fifths in the 1959-61 period. For rice, last year's two-thirds compared the 1959-61 average of about half. Other notable gains occurred for nonfat dry milk, tallow, soybeans, hops, rye, lard, and corn. Exports as a share of production were slightly lower last year for cotton, tobacco, and flaxseed. Yet on an overall basis, the 80 million acres producing for export in 1964 totaled 43 percent more than the average acreage used in 1958-60.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports of specified commodities compared with production: Quantity
fiscal years 1959-61 average, 1962, 1963, and 1964

Commodity	Unit	Production				Exports - fiscal years ending June 30				Share of production exported fiscal years ending June 30			
		1961		1962		1963		Average : 1959-61		1964		Average : 1959-61	
		-- Million units --				-- Million units --				Percent			
Wheat, incl. flour equiv...	Bu.	1,317.7	1,234.7	1,093.7	1,137.6	537.2	719.0	637.1	849.1	41	58	58	75
Rice (milled basis)	Cwt.	35.7	37.9	46.2	49.1	18.7	20.4	24.2	31.8	52	54	52	64
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	1,750.7	2,019.8	2,225.8	2,131.0	601.4	812.2	991.2	1,315.3	34	40	45	62
Dried edible peas	Cwt.	3.3	3.5	5.0	4.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	58	60	50	49
Tallow	Lb.	3,798.3	3,946.0	4,147.0	4,450.0	1,575.0	1,631.5	1,441.4	1,921.0	41	41	35	44
Soybeans	Bu.	559.0	679.6	669.2	701.5	216.9	236.6	297.0	290.7	39	35	44	41
Hops	Lb.	49.3	35.5	44.2	51.4	18.1	18.3	20.2	21.0	37	52	46	41
Rye, grain	Bu.	29.0	27.5	40.8	29.4	7.2	7.5	20.7	10.0	25	27	51	34
Cotton	Bale	13.5	14.3	14.9	15.5	5.6	4.8	3.6	5.1	41	34	24	32
Dried prunes	Lb.	252.7	284.0	306.0	270.0	70.5	85.8	86.7	81.3	28	30	28	30
Lard	Lb.	2,629.7	2,471.0	2,494.0	2,425.0	543.2	432.9	444.3	668.4	21	18	18	28
Dried whole milk	Lb.	92.0	82.0	79.0	79.0	25.4	14.4	34.3	22.2	28	18	43	28
Tobacco (farm sales weight)	Lb.	1,832.0	2,061.0	2,314.4	2,271.9	540.2	587.6	535.6	601.1	29	29	23	26
Cottonseed	Ton	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	23	18	18	23
Raisins	Lb.	402.0	456.0	382.0	522.0	83.5	127.9	90.4	110.0	21	28	24	21
Dried edible beans	Cwt.	18.4	20.3	18.6	20.7	3.2	1.7	3.7	4.2	17	8	20	20
Grain sorghum	Bu.	609.0	479.8	509.7	583.5	93.0	85.8	118.8	99.2	15	18	23	17
Barley, grain	Bu.	439.3	395.7	436.4	399.9	103.2	82.1	64.5	67.3	23	21	15	17
Flaxseed	Bu.	30.8	22.2	32.2	31.5	7.1	1.5	4.3	3.6	23	7	13	11
Corn	Bu.	3,696.3	3,625.5	3,636.7	4,081.8	226.6	391.1	396.7	453.2	6	11	11	11



Import Highlights

NEW U.S. MEAT IMPORT LEGISLATION ENACTED

Public Law 88-482, signed by the President on August 22, directs him to impose a quota on U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of cattle, goats, and sheep (except lambs), beginning with calendar 1965, for any year when imports would otherwise rise 10 percent or more above an adjusted base quota.

The base quota is set by the law at 725,400,000 pounds. However, before each year begins, the Secretary of Agriculture will adjust this quantity up or down by the same percentage that he estimates the average annual domestic commercial production of these commodities during that year and the 2 preceding years is above or below average production for the 1959-63 period.

Before the first day of each quarter in the year, the Secretary will also estimate the total quantity of these commodities that would be imported during that year if no quota restrictions were in effect. If this estimate indicates an import rise of 10 percent or more above the adjusted base quota, the President is required to proclaim this import quota for that year.

The President may suspend any proclamation of a quota, or increase the total quantity proclaimed, if he determines that (1) such action is required by the overriding economic or national security interests of the United States, with special weight for the importance to the nation of the domestic livestock industry's economic well-being; (2) the supply of the commodities will be inadequate to meet domestic demand at reasonable prices; or (3) trade agreements entered into after the law was passed ensure that the policy set forth in the law will be carried out.

The Secretary of Agriculture is to allocate any quota among supplying countries on the basis of the shares they supplied to the United States during a representative period, except that he may take due account of special factors that have affected the trade in the commodities involved, or that may do so. He will certify these allocations to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The United States imported 17 percent less beef and veal and 39 percent less mutton, goat, and lamb during the January-July period of 1964 than in the like 7 months of 1963. (Lamb is excluded from the provisions of P.L. 88-482.) January-July imports of beef and veal declined to 483 million pounds (product weight) in 1964 from 581 million pounds in 1963; and imports of mutton, goat, and lamb, to 36 million pounds from 60 million (table 12). Combined imports of all of these meats were 19 percent smaller. U.S. takings were down by the same percentage from Australia and New Zealand, the 2 largest suppliers.

Table 12.--U.S. imports of beef and veal and fresh, chilled, or frozen mutton, goat, and lamb: Quantity by country of origin, January-July 1963 and 1964

Country of origin	January-July 1963		January-July 1964	
	Beef and veal	Mutton, goat and lamb	Beef and veal	Mutton, goat, and lamb
	-- 1,000 pounds --			
Canada	10,817	16	14,341	5
Mexico	39,795	---	30,705	---
Guatemala	7,711	---	6,634	---
Honduras	5,416	---	4,954	---
Nicaragua	15,816	---	14,344	---
Costa Rica	9,245	---	11,139	---
Brazil	2,480	---	4,442	---
Paraguay	6,586	---	5,284	---
Uruguay	8,469	---	8,867	---
Argentina	45,842	---	36,491	---
Ireland	39,930	7	17,816	---
Australia	253,065	50,139	231,989	28,881
New Zealand ...	130,843	9,228	93,658	6,688
Other	4,625	193	2,768	676
Total	580,640	59,583	483,432	36,250

Table 13.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1963 and 1964

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/			
		1963	1964	1963	1964
		Quantity	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle	No.	2	4	971	1,247
Poultry, live -					
baby chicks	No.	2,315	1,992	727	681
other live poultry	Lb.	401	774	125	280
Other	---	2/	2/	326	344
Total animals, live	---	---	---	2,119	2,552
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	1,613	2,426	796	1,311
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	4,098	9,456	1,863	3,781
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	1,048	1,010	382	476
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	1,874	1,678	954	996
Milk -					
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	5,167	5,418	1,187	1,320
Dried whole	Lb.	1,745	2,402	870	522
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations	Lb.	4,561	3,315	695	505
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	112,010	108,499	9,631	9,047
Other	---	2/	2/	286	588
Total dairy products	---	---	---	16,664	18,546
<u>Fats, oils, and greases:</u>					
Lard	Lb.	52,387	45,809	4,400	4,373
Tallow, edible	Lb.	30	681	3	67
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	655	515	98	79
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	150,806	239,072	9,871	16,201
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	28,115	23,771	1,976	1,791
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	231,093	309,848	16,348	22,511
<u>Poultry and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal	Lb.	1,947	3,755	901	1,477
Pork	Lb.	8,137	8,557	2,516	2,506
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,875	1,105	906	696
Various meats	Lb.	11,432	16,816	2,228	3,487
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,344	942	549	390
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	24,725	31,175	7,100	8,556
<u>Poultry products:</u>					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	546	414	600	485
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching	Doz.	609	503	677	631
Other	Doz.	449	81	139	30
Poultry meat -					
Chicken, fresh or frozen	Lb.	12,085	13,036	3,010	2,856
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,287	3,024	490	1,077
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	513	551	184	145
Canned	Lb.	1,297	2,033	365	554
Total poultry products	---	---	---	5,465	5,778

Continued -

Table 13.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/			Value
		1963	1964	1963	
		Quantity	Quantity	1,000	dollars
Other animal products:					
Feathers, crude	Lb.	79	133	97	95
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	255	345	610	801
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	930	496	237	132
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 2/	No.	958	1,419	5,726	7,890
Honey	Lb.	1,545	463	292	106
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	725	76	709	102
Other	---	2/	2/	1,222	2,027
Total other animal products	---	---	---	8,893	11,173
Total animals and animal products					
--- 56,619 68,116					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Cotton	R. Bale	183	696	25,009	90,996
Linters	R. Bale	24	19	940	519
Total cotton and linters	R. Bale	217	715	25,949	91,515
Fruits and preparations:					
Canned -					
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	7,160	4,026	1,098	706
Peaches	Lb.	3,796	2,235	499	277
Pears	Lb.	388	183	69	39
Pineapples	Lb.	10,628	12,690	1,488	1,813
Other	Lb.	1,975	3,188	355	617
Total canned fruits	Lb.	23,047	22,322	3,509	3,452
Dried -					
Prunes	Lb.	4,430	4,606	921	983
Raisins and currants	Lb.	6,158	5,613	1,101	1,035
Other	Lb.	571	1,029	212	276
Total dried fruits	Lb.	11,159	11,248	2,234	2,294
Fresh -					
Apples	Lb.	2,589	2,187	247	208
Berries	Lb.	2,434	4,796	481	868
Grapefruit	Lb.	10,130	7,581	888	570
Grapes	Lb.	9,001	9,085	1,316	1,459
Lemons and limes	Lb.	30,568	30,710	2,755	2,022
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	48,299	26,470	4,624	2,321
Pears	Lb.	764	3,357	73	347
Other	Lb.	57,216	50,850	3,170	3,249
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	161,201	135,036	13,554	11,044
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	Gal.	443	287	438	350
Orange	Gal.	918	586	2,286	1,649
Other	Gal.	1,605	872	1,724	1,069
Total fruit juices	Gal.	2,966	1,745	4,448	3,068
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	1,607	628	351	123
Other	---	2/	2/	209	374
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	24,305	20,355

Continued -

Table 13.--- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1 /		Value
		1963	1964	
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars
Grains and preparations:				
Feed grains and products -				
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,443	1,782	1,295
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	35,555	32,793	48,013
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,877	12,628	10,468
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,501	275	1,122
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,182	1,197	60,898
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	237	175	485
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,954	3,488	168
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Qrt.	357	187	1,480
Cornstarch	Lb.	5,356	8,402	453
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	898	369	122
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,224	1,225	63,606
Rice -				
Milled, including donations	Lb.	244,283	122,035	16,182
Headly or rough	Lb.	406	311	38
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	244,547	122,238	16,220
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	638	120	820
Wheat and flour, including donations -				
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	51,519	52,761	91,402
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Qrt.	2,366	2,172	10,194
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	56,861	57,757	101,596
Bakery products	Lb.	856	1,274	344
Other	---	---	---	1,157
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	183,743
Oilseeds and products:				
Oils, edible and inedible -				
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	17,998	21,199	2,306
Soybean oil	Lb.	82,201	127,081	8,656
Other	Lb.	13,983	29,117	1,830
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	114,182	177,397	12,792
Oilseeds -				
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	240	542	720
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	14,254	11,911	38,175
Other	Lb.	30,670	26,005	1,426
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	40,321
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)				
Total oilseeds and products	S.Ton	121	123	9,500
	---	---	---	62,613
Tobacco, unmanufactured:				
Burley	Lb.	1,978	3,942	1,643
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	515	321	901
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	1,575	878	277
Flue-cured	Lb.	26,131	25,120	19,195
Maryland	Lb.	1,832	1,140	532
Other	Lb.	1,184	2,218	699
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	23,215	32,754	24,456
				26,099

Continued -

Table 13.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/			
		1963	Quantity	1964	Value
		Thousands		Thousands	1,000 dollars
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	10,462	4,523	2,653	1,210
Soups	Lb.	1,597	1,244	303	227
Tomato juice	Lb.	2,769	2,476	220	246
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	779	586	162	124
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	41	50	6	7
Other	Lb.	3,721	3,737	492	575
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	19,369	12,616	3,836	2,389
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	62,000	31,489	4,629	2,466
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick)	Lb.	3,899	9,239	259	558
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	5,346	4,863	314	218
Onions	Lb.	8,521	7,318	374	271
Potatoes, white	Lb.	48,662	28,796	982	1,266
Tomatoes	Lb.	12,434	11,229	1,462	1,223
Other	Lb.	16,744	15,190	953	865
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	91,707	67,396	4,085	3,843
Frozen vegetables (including specialties)	Lb.	1,762	1,486	354	276
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,490	1,626	644	681
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	262	747	218	452
Other	---	2/	2/	1,280	1,250
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	15,342	11,978
<u>Other vegetable products:</u>					
Coffee	Lb.	1,971	1,907	2,191	2,783
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	445	270	426	242
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	527	786	1,114	1,687
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	95	81	5,525	5,149
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	83	128	582	623
Hops	Lb.	155	459	111	301
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	2/	2/	316	278
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	5,513	9,834	755	1,549
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	4,580	5,536	1,031	1,288
Spices	Lb.	290	386	200	257
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	5,252	7,797
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	17,523	21,944
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	323,931	410,183
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
				410,550	479,299
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
				1,384,587	1,608,843
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES					
				1,795,137	2,088,142

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins", reported in value only.

Table 14.--U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1963 and 1964

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			Value
		1963	Quantity	1964	
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	25	10	2,016	888
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	569	534
Horses	No.	1	2/	501	396
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	56	91
Total animals, live	---	---	---	3,142	1,909
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	27	21	14	10
Cheese -					
Blue-mold	Lb.	195	187	94	95
Cheddar	Lb.	89	50	49	23
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	305	222	133	103
Pecorino	Lb.	1,075	813	473	470
Swiss	Lb.	1,421	1,138	739	642
Other	Lb.	2,644	1,156	915	631
Total cheese	Lb.	5,729	3,566	2,403	1,964
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	8,654	7,735	1,541	1,446
Other	---	3/	3/	167	54
Total dairy products	---	---	---	4,125	3,474
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):					
Calf skins	Lb.	713	890	303	347
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,823	1,454	204	205
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,046	1,902	1,321	1,228
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	7,549	7,130	3,130	3,764
Other 4/	Lb.	3,147	3,892	1,332	2,165
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	15,278	15,222	6,290	7,709
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	97,968	41,759	31,243	13,504
Other	Lb.	12,176	9,950	3,930	3,447
Total beef and veal	Lb.	110,144	51,709	35,173	16,951
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	6,985	3,149	1,573	725
Fork -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	2,638	2,866	912	1,051
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	14,147	11,640	9,745	7,638
Other	Lb.	3,209	3,318	1,710	2,814
Total pork	Lb.	19,994	17,824	12,367	11,503
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,636	1,657
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	6,671	5,554	2,194	1,364
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	---	52,943	32,200
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	2/	3	2/	2
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	31	64	41	64
Poultry meat	Lb.	8	4	20	22
Total poultry products	---	---	---	61	88

Continued -

Table 14.--U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			
		1963	Quantity	1964	Value
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1964
				dollars	dollars
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):					
40's to 56's	G.lb.	1,704	2,653	1,000	1,000
Finer than 56's	G.lb.	6,309	6,331	1,008	1,857
Other wools	G.lb.	2,199	1,404	4,131	4,944
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.lb.	10,212	10,388	2,029	1,376
8,177				7,168	
Other animal products:					
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	---				
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	330	323	240	204
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---			950	1,206
Feathers, crude	Lb.	271	399	32	149
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	674	463	523	652
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	941	1,244	310	210
Honey	Lb.	388	376	627	790
Other	---			58	51
Total other animal products	---	---	---	901	1,076
4,338				3,641	
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	77,370	57,895
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):					
Cotton	Bale	3	1	268	198
Linters	Bale	23	19	570	328
Total cotton and linters	Bale	26	20	838	526
Fruits and preparations:					
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	14	17	68	77
Berries	Lb.	4,909	4,307	814	589
Dates	Lb.	136	15	14	1
Figs	Lb.	1,292	273	64	22
Grapes (40 lb.)	Qu.Ft.	15	24	65	63
Melons	Lb.	845	1,752	12	37
Olives in brine	Gal.	967	1,316	1,603	1,616
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	5,408	5,157	1,113	1,067
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	8,403	10,421	964	1,191
Pineapple juice	Gal.	642	978	234	358
Other	---			2,271	2,038
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	7,222	7,059
Grains and preparations:					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	270	809	360	940
Barley malt	Lb.	10,085	11,923	525	586
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	22	86	37	138
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	616	93	478	87
Rice	Lb.	18	40	2	9
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	23	2/	38	1
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Other	---			881	1,095
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	2,321	2,856

Continued -

Table 14.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/		
		1963	1964	1964
		Quantity	Value	Value
				dollars
Nuts and preparations:				
Almonds	Lb.	Thousands 0	Thousands 22	15
Brazil nuts	Lb.	2,830	5,786	1,241
Cashew nuts	Lb.	6,755	5,925	2,784
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	10,917	13,693	1,697
Pistache nuts	Lb.	865	791	421
Other	---	---	---	178
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	5,289
				6,420
Oilseeds and products:				
Oils, edible and inedible -				
Cacao butter	Lb.	813	1,779	429
Carrauba wax	Lb.	1,464	667	600
Castor oil	Lb.	5,794	5,535	674
Coconut oil	Lb.	38,652	35,408	4,080
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	2,115	6,356	961
Palm oil	Lb.	0	0	0
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	5,910	12,163	728
Tung oil	Lb.	3,322	4,152	1,185
Other	Lb.	1,654	1,993	251
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	59,724	66,052	9,008
				10,182
Oilseeds -				
Copra	Lb.	32,368	46,323	2,429
Sesame seed	Lb.	754	1,988	154
Other	---	---	---	141
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	2,724
				3,992
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)				
Total oilseeds and products	Lb.	11,795	3,554	363
				12,095
				14,274
Sugar and related products:				
Cane sugar	S. Ton	426	378	64,346
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	26,429	20,049	4,045
Other	---	---	---	552
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	68,943
				53,037
Vegetables and preparations:				
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,001	1,172	524
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	3,819	1,898	426
Fresh or dried -				
Cucumbers	Lb.	166	122	20
Garlic	Lb.	872	830	111
Onions	Lb.	2,147	1,255	123
Peas, white	Lb.	0	427	0
Peas, natural state	Lb.	224	771	17
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	117	3,769	2
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,047	896	169
Yam, taro, and cassava	Lb.	13,674	32,465	530
Other	---	---	---	1,526
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	2,478
				4,277

Continued -

Table 14.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/		
		1963	1964	1963
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars
Other vegetable products:				
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	---	2/	2/	876
Hops	Ib.	2	39	2
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	I.Ton	4	6	586
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,968	2,209	2,267
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	2/	2/	21
Seeds, field and garden	---	3/	3/	31
Spices	Ib.	2,854	2,861	1,167
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Ib.	14,857	14,860	260
Mines	Gal.	1,052	1,092	8,537
Other	---	3/	3/	3,717
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	14,430
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	18,863
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	119,049
COMPLEMENTARY				
Bananas	Ib.	286,113	279,858	6,971
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Ib.	259,282	206,368	78,402
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Ib.	36,418	203	558
Cocoa or cacao beans	Ib.	32,231	41,141	7,477
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Ib.	8,074	9,870	1,247
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	2/	2/	1,076
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/	3/	1,871
Fibers, unmanufactured	I.Ton	14	11	3,591
Rubber, crude	Ib.	57,620	90,740	13,276
Silk, raw	Ib.	229	483	1,485
Spices	Ib.	7,262	8,820	2,479
Tea	Ib.	9,493	10,392	4,052
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.lb.	28,183	12,456	14,965
Other complementary agricultural products	---	3/	3/	424
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	138,774
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	325,193
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	1,169,759
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	1,504,952
1/ Preliminary.				
2/ Less than 500.				
3/ Reported in value only.				
4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in pieces only.				

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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